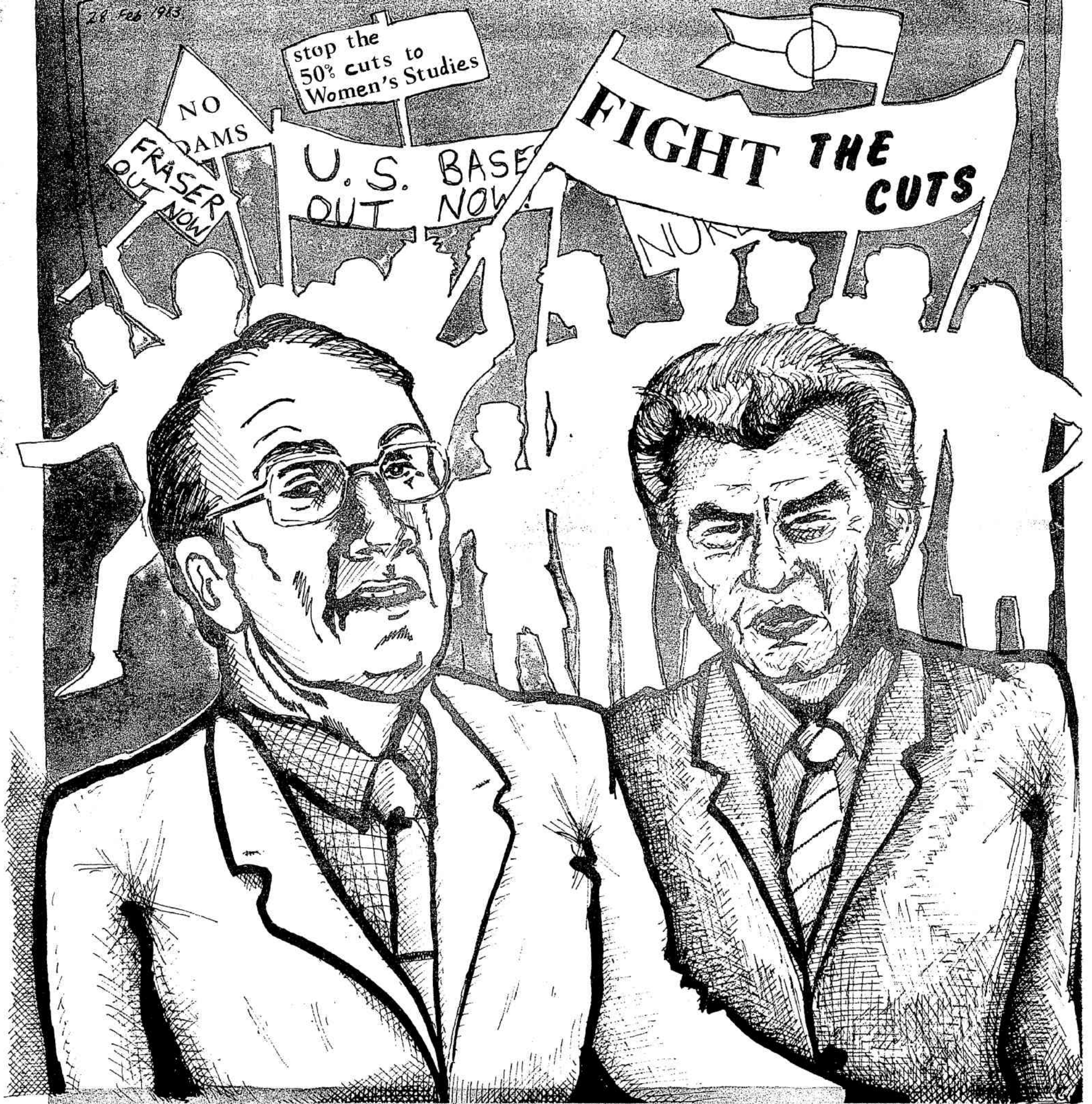


WORONI

28 Feb 1913



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Socialism Feminism and all those good things

Editorial

It has been a frantic summer. Bureaucrats, businessmen and women, and politicians have been forced to sit up and take notice of a mass movement unrivalled since the Vietnam era: The Franklin blockade. In Federal politics we have seen the replacement of one right-winger with another as leader of the ALP and the announcement of an early election. The drought has worsened and, as I write savage bushfires are taking an immeasurable toll in human life and property. Unemployment is rising continually as Australia sinks further into recession. We are arguably at our lowest ebb since the Great Depression.

Many Canberra people have been to Tasmania to participate in the blockade and in this and over the next few issues, we will be carrying many articles and photographs related to the Franklin. We cannot but feel sad however that in an effort to preserve the wilderness, the anti-dam lobby has been forced to argue in the terms of economic rationalism which the HEC and Liberal politicians are using: Robin Gray's claim that the dam will produce X many jobs and Y many megawatts of electricity is chimerical. An area of great natural beauty is priceless and is not referable to the absurd and inhuman logic of a cost benefit analysis. The Wilderness justifies itself!

The Federal Election is an important event for anti-dam people. A Labor Government would be duty-bound to prevent the dam. The Franklin aside, we as editors must extend our support to the ALP as being the party which, in the short term, is likely to implement the most attractive social welfare package. We retain however a commitment to the notion that grass-roots activism is of paramount importance. Parliament is a detached institution and very few of its inhabitants are in touch with oppression. They are far too concerned with maintaining their own power.

Helen Campbell

Social problems surround us. We have —

— the lack of childcare facilities which effectively prevent mature age women from attending university,

— the lack of crisis accommodation for women who have been forced out of their homes through violence, sexual or otherwise (see the article on the recent occupation of a house in Turner by a women's group).

— the ongoing struggle to end discrimination against Aborigines, involving the drive to redress the cultural genocide inflicted on them by white people through the granting of genuine land rights.

— the working-class struggle against the tyranny of the work-place, the continuing fight against the erosion of living standards and the rejection of the ideology which excludes them from legitimate political action.

— the struggle of students to overcome the dictates of a pedagogical system by taking control of the way they are assessed and what they are taught. Curriculum is structured to perpetuate White Male Anglo-Saxon Bourgeois ideology (so AUS Council resolved in January).

These few areas of conflict are among the many which have relevance to our immediate environment. The list does not include solidarity with oppressed groups overseas.

This year 'Woroni' will, unlike last year, be centrally concerned with struggle against oppression. We are not however omniscient. We need to be informed of political action that is occurring in the university and in wider areas of life. Our aim is to lock into the tremendous potential of grass-roots activism and to bring to the attention of students of this university the discrimination and hardship that is occurring in these depressed times. Keep us informed and we will keep you informed.

George Morgan

VINEGAR HILL RECIPES

Ah . . . so now we all become again interested for some, depending, on a high court decision in the worst known habit — funny tick paper time.

As chief-standing vagon Fraser and his cronies try again, with lies, to move his/her (I mean who knows) opinions to soothe us until . . . er . . . well.

But . . . this time the thinking real people have enlisted the services of leading vagon-slayer Hawke and his warts to the 'lead us down the garden path' routine. However to save your souls the real issue is this! Will the people or their entrepreneurs decide to forget the entire issue and instead to open many upon many of oz brown bottles of many different coloured lables, and not to

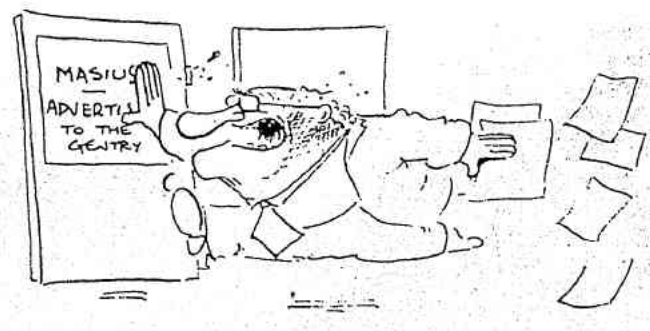
forget the 'others' — clear or green bottles in a serious attempt to forget the whole procedure?

I ask you, really . . . Aussies with all their colours (not of course, being the glass variety) going to seek again the deliverance of the 'funny tick paper time' blackout?

Oh Gad, I wish that when I pretend it would come true! Jeez . . . I can see it now — all of us holding streamers collectively singing 'ding dong the vagon's gone' and many upon many of oz brown bottles of many different coloured lables and those of clear and green lying innocently on the ground and only singing in the morning. We can but only hope!

Bruce.

**OVERNIGHT THIS
MAN HAS GONE ON
A MULTIBILLION
DOLLAR SPENDING
SPREE.**



Policy

Next copy deadline:
Friday, March 4

In September 1982 the Active Student Voice Collective was elected to edit Woroni on a left wing platform which made obvious its commitment to Socialism and Feminism. The editorial policy stated below is compatible with our election promises and will inform our actions throughout the year. We encourage debate on all aspects of the policy and urge students to ensure that it is implemented by keeping a close watch on our editorial approach

POLITICS

We have never claimed to be 'objective journalists'. Objectivism is a fallacious-liberal concept which fails to recognise that social being is structured by certain ideologies which will inevitably colour any written material. Those who claim to write objectively are merely concealing from themselves and from their readers, a specific political view. In embracing socialism and feminism we are identifying our biases in an honest manner.

We are constrained by the ANU Publication Regulations from printing anything which is sexist, racist or defamatory. People of different political persuasions will inevitably disagree over whether certain controversial articles will fall into any of these categories. It is impossible for us to pre-empt such conflict

and we must therefore leave the interpretation of the regulations to future struggles.

We will not, however, print articles which are both offensive and devoid of argument and reasoned content. In 1982 several pieces of gutter journalism masquerading as 'humour' were printed by the 'objective' News Unlimited team. (Remember the Sex Collective article, Woroni No. 4). While no legal action was commenced, this article caused considerable embarrassment and damage to the reputations of certain Ed. Coll members. The author and his ilk can take material of this kind to the 'Truth' because they will get no joy from us. [NB. This is not to say that we are discouraging the writing of humorous articles — on the contrary.]

We promised an informed alternative to the mainstream press. While it is our intentions to afford access to as many opinions as possible we will give most prominence to those subjects and views which receive unfavourable or inadequate attention in the 'Canberra Times' and the 'Australian'. We make no excuse therefore for providing analyses of the politics of 'women', the unemployed and racial minorities

EDITING

We reserve the right to edit articles given to us which do not directly specify

otherwise. Should you not want your work to be cut without your approval you should attach a note to this effect and be prepared to have the article held in abeyance for the next issue if we are not able to contact you until after the copy deadline.

We will not edit letters (within reason) unless they are sexist, racist or defamatory, however we reserve the right to reply individually or collectively either in the same issue or in a later issue.

The author of an article or letter is entitled to have his/her name withheld. Unsigned submissions will not however be printed.

ADVERTISING

No sexist, racist or defamatory ads will be printed. We will not accept ads from tobacco companies, alcohol companies, Nestles (due to their campaign to sell tinned milk to women in Third World countries to feed their babies with) and Sorrento's Pizza Bar, Garema Place (due to its record of harassing homosexual couples who display affection).

A classified ads section will be printed in Woroni. It will be free to all full-time and part-time unemployed students. The editors reserve the right to charge others if they deem it appropriate. Corporations will not be permitted to use this facility.

NOTICE OF MEETING
ANU STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION
WEDNESDAY 16th MARCH

at 8pm

in the Union Bistro

Bill Redpath

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Helen Campbell

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Vote for Tweedledum

Elections are tiresome things. Every three years or so the Prime Minister gives us the nod and the mass media goes into a self-induced frenzy in a vain attempt to generate 'election fever'. But what does the 1983 election mean for the powerless impecunious student; of what significance is the act of placing a cross on a ballot paper?

To begin with, student voters in the electorates of Fraser and Canberra will probably see the sitting Labor members returned with substantial majorities. Ken Fry, the left wing member for Fraser holds a safe seat and Ros Kelly, the member for Canberra won her seat from sitting member John Haslem with one of the biggest swings to Labor of the 1980 election. She has a strong personal following and unless the unexpected happens and the ALP lose ground, she is unlikely to lose her seat. For the two ACT Senate seats both major parties have nominated two candidates but unless something very peculiar happens it is likely that one from each side will be elected. Susan Ryan tops the ticket for the ALP. She is one of the Party's most capable performers and is an eloquent champion of women's rights, Aboriginal rights and the Arts. Margaret Reid, another articulate politician tops the Liberal Party ticket.

What then does all this razzamataz mean? In the short term it is likely that students will be placed in a better financial position by an ALP Government. TEAS will be increased and social welfare provisions will be improved. Bob Hawke, however, is no Gough Whitlam. There is little chance of him making too many radical changes. The 1982 Party Conference saw the formulation of an essentially right wing platform: No capital gains tax, a weakening of the uranium policy, etc. Most of Bill Hayden's initiatives in his last few months as leader were aimed at watering down the ALP's image in a reprehensible, pragmatic and misguided attempt to give the Party more 'electoral appeal'. Hawke seems, at the moment of writing to be following this trend. He has reneged on his personal commitment to a capital gains tax and is talking about compromise in Tasmania (although we would assume that the first thing he would do once in office would be to legislate to prevent the dam). This approach is prompted by his desire to come across as a 'man of consensus' who is able to 'bring Australia together'. In typical philistine fashion Hawke and his stooges are peppering their answers to questions on television with words like 'reconciliation', 'consensus' and 'unite'. The contempt with which they treat the electorate is disgusting. Will Hawke bring consensus between the unemployed and the employers who are not giving them jobs? Will he achieve unity between oppressed women and their wife-bashing husbands? Of course he won't! This shallow approach ignores the existence



of fundamental divisions in Western society which cannot be healed by an ex-Rhodes Scholar with a Messianic vision. Social theorists have long since discarded the notion that governments in bourgeois democratic systems can have a significant bearing upon the direction of social change. At best governments can merely introduce ameliorative measures.

The Fraser government's abysmal record speaks for itself. Massive unemployment and little reduction in the inflation rate reveal the failure of the application of monetarist economics in Australia (and my yardstick of failure, unlike John Stone's, takes account of mass deprivation). The continued repression of Aborigines and women is reprehensible. (Where are the land rights and child care facilities Mr Fraser?)

What does your cross on a ballot paper amount to? Our form of 'democracy' is structured so as to exclude the working class, women and oppressed minority groups from politics. Bourgeois democracy addresses us as members of a community. Class interests are ignored and what constitutes legitimate 'politics' is defined in a very narrow fashion. This systematic exclusion leads inevitably to those with wealth having the greatest influence.

While it takes thousands of activists and millions of passive sympathizers to launch an effective campaign to preserve a wilderness area, the decision to launch a development project can be made by a handful of tycoons 'public' servants and politicians behind closed doors. While multinational companies can employ professional lobbyists to influence the formulation and passage of legislation, what immediate redress can women enslaved in the home, get for their grievances? Clearly the system is not neutral.

In order to overcome it we must acknowledge the importance of all political activity. Too often in the recent past people have tended to write off student politics as petty and trivial. In these days of funding reductions, crisis in tertiary institutions and massive unemployment, student activism is vital in the struggle to achieve socialism. The capitalist State relies heavily upon universities and colleges to produce obedient intellectuals who don't question the dominant ideology and who (in the case of, for instance teachers and journalists) actively perpetuate that ideology in the workforce. Critical analysis of curriculum and questioning of methods of assessment will enable students to take control of their education, to overcome the pedagogical paradigm. Fighting curricula the most radical and innovative courses is part of this struggle, a struggle which will inevitably lead to a more equitable and just society. Dare to struggle, dare to win.

George Morgan

sisters unite

The Times Higher Education Supplement (4/2/83) notes that women are likely to outnumber men on the English, National Union of Students executive for the first time in the Union's history. An interesting parallel can be drawn with the Australian Union of Students which at its January national conference elected three women to fill the only three full time paid positions that the union has at a national level. Julia Gillard was elected President, Kelly Gardiner, Women's Officer and Gayle Sansakda, Education Vice-President.

SNIPPETS:

dial-a-sickness

A seven-year-old Curtin girl whose mother died last month, had rung Dial-A-Prayer to get help during her mother's sickness.

That was the kind of service the Seventh Day Adventist church provided, Pastor Rex Tindall, Canberra organiser of Dial-A-Prayer, said this week.

- Canberra Standard, 2 Nov. 1982.

student power

The Bangladesh Observer of the 25th January carries a report on its front page describing a speech given by Local Government Minister Mr Rahman to a group of students. He 'urged the students to be disciplined, patriotic and uphold moral values to shoulder the future leadership of the country'. It is interesting to observe the degree of care with which a number of Asian regimes treat their student populations. In Thailand for instance university students actually held state power for a period. Watch out Malcolm, here we come!



Julia Gillard
AUS president

war-mongers

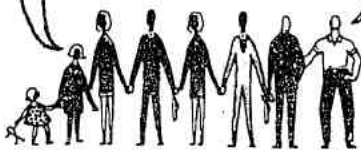
The October '82 edition of Education News, a government publication, notes that Bruce Ruxton, President of the Victorian branch of the RSL has stated that school pupils should be trained in small arms use, including the use of machine guns, grenades and anti-tank weapons. Mr Ruxton said Australia should learn the lessons of the war in the Falklands and be prepared to defend itself 'at any moment'. He suggested the reintroduction of the school cadet system. This war monger and his neo-fascist sentiments shows the RSL up for what it is.

student disarmament

group

ALL WE ARE SAY-ING,
IS GIVE PEACE A CHANCE...

all join in the chorus, then



The situation here in Australia

Why the World needs a peace movement

Firstly, the costs of the arms-race: on the one hand, the social cost in terms of a budget massively favouring armaments over human needs such as health and education; on the other hand the economic costs of a 'bad investment', one which is totally unproductive, being of no use at the best, and sheerly destructive in design. Secondly, the constant fear over the past 37 years of a *holocaust*, involving death and destruction more horrible than ever before. Thirdly, the social costs of violence and confrontationism, as social principles at all levels. Fourthly, the continuing costs of conventional war (at least 11 million deaths in 65 major wars involving about two thirds of the population of the world, just since 1960). To illustrate: if world military spending (\$1,000,000 a minute) were diverted to other needs, primary schools and teacher training for the whole world could be paid for in four days, and safe water for all, direct food aid, family planning, maternal health and a five-fold increase in tree planting could all be paid for in 11 days. Look at West Germany and Japan: no arms production means production for human needs and a buoyant economy.

Why the massive recent growth in the world-wide peace movement

From 1945 to 1979 the US and the USSR followed the doctrine of Mutual Assured Destruction, under which both nations acquired nuclear weapons not to use them but to threaten to use them if attacked. But in 1979 President Carter issued Presidential Directive 59, which proclaims 'counter force' strategy rather than 'counter value', i.e. in the event of a Russian attack the US would destroy Soviet military targets, rather than Soviet cities, as previously. But if the US was serious about only using nuclear weapons in retaliation for a nuclear attack (i.e. solely as a deterrent) then why attack nuclear targets in Russia since the contents of those targets would have been launched already? Note the development of the Cruise missile which travels 4,000 miles and lands within 300 feet of its target: you don't need that accuracy to hit a city, you only need it to hit a missile still in its silo, i.e. if you are gambling on a first strike. People in Europe have also been greatly unimpressed by talk of limited or 'theatre' nuclear war. Hence in October 1981 there were massive marches across Europe, i.e. 250,000 or more in each of London, Rome, Bonn, and Paris, and slightly smaller marches in Madrid and Amsterdam. 1982 was an important year for the international peace movement because of the United Nations Second Special Session on Disarmament, held in New York, which was a focus of some significance, for the governments of the world (pretty disappointing), for the non-government organisations (exciting and hopeful). On April 4th last year there were marches co-ordinated in all Australian capital cities, getting about 1 percent of the population in those cities out on the streets to rally for peace (i.e. about 3,000 people in Canberra). This year again we have to show the government (whoever they might be at that stage) that we do not want war: across Australia, we're marching on March 27th, Palm Sunday. If you marched last year, this time you can bring a friend.

Firstly, notice that there are US bases in Australia, crucial to the US nuclear-attack network, and first-rate nuclear targets. These are OMEGA in Gippsland, Pine Gap, Nurrungar, North-West Cape and TRANET in South Australia. Cockburn Sound near Perth and Darwin are regularly visited by nuclear-armed American ships and planes. Secondly, notice that the ALP has policies opposing the storage of nuclear weapons in Australia, opposing the permanent basing in Australia of any foreign navy in times of peace, supporting a Nuclear-Free Zone (NFZ) in the South Pacific, and supporting a 'zone of peace' in the Indian Ocean. All of which is not very radical. Thirdly, notice that the Liberals desperately attempt to portray the ALP as radically pacifist and anti-US (if only it were!) which can only indicate that their own policy follows the all-the-way-with-LBJ line (notice also lunacies like buying the Invincible, promising to build up the army to provide (work) defending the Sinai contingent as a peace-keeping measure (!)).

The question of whether there are any possibilities open to us while we are members of ANZUS (i.e. firmly tucked under America's wing): well, New Zealand is a member of ANZUS too, right? The OMEGA base in Gippsland (which enables underwater submarines

to locate themselves precisely enough to attack missiles in silos) should have been in New Zealand: geographically etc. that would have been best. But the New Zealanders, comfortable in the idea that their islands were not nuclear targets and they were out of range of fallout, screamed blue murder at the idea of this US base in their country. So it came to the Australians who welcomed it with open arms (well Fraser and the newspapers did anyway). And did you know that nuclear-armed and nuclear-powered ships are permanently banned from New Zealand ports? And New Zealand is still a member of ANZUS.

Fourthly, the fact that Australia is in the US's sphere of influence has implications for where we direct our energies. Once and for all, the peace movement is not funded with Moscow gold, and people who accuse us of misusing the freedom we get in our 'democracy' (which is only protected by nuclear arms apparently) so as to spread Stalinism over all the world are *incredibly* boring. The Canberra Programme for Peace Committee (with which the Students' Association is affiliated) has policy recognising that both superpowers are imperialist etc. that both endanger world peace and support repressive regimes etc. It is just a question of which shackles we have to throw off



The role of students

Firstly, students are in some ways a relatively privileged group in our society. This might sound strange if you are living under the poverty line as so many students do, if you're subsisting on TEAS or savings or part-time work. Also, you will discover university is not paradise, in terms of continuing authoritarian constraints. But, compared with most people in the workforce, students have incredible autonomy as individuals, the ability to decide how they spend their time, what they investigate how they develop their understandings. Now since society has provided us with this breathing-space, on the basis that it is good for society as a whole (in tangible and intangible terms) to have more educated citizens: I would say we have a responsibility to use our critical faculties and our luxurious 'distance' from society, to develop a critique of society. Not to destroy it or whatever, but finding ways to improve it, to improve quality of life for people generally, towards world justice and co-operation. So, if we're not here just to get good jobs, we ought to be thinking hard about what is wrong with society, and

what we can do to improve it. Next, consider that we can find 'spare time': we're not just here to write assignments, but to read, to think, and to educate ourselves in so many different ways. One of those ways of expanding our understanding is to embark upon social action for change, to work for the things we believe in. In short, it's a lot easier for students than most other people to put a lot of energy into spreading the word about peace, and it's an educational experience to do so, and one we could be proud of, paying our debt to society by building towards all its better values of co-existence, non-violence and justice.

Secondly one key issue for students is the direction of scientific research, and the general question of the social value of research (and in the alternative, the needs and desires of those funding it). Forty percent of the world's scientists are funded totally by military budgets. Do we know what research goes on at ANU?

Thirdly there is the question of the representation of the arms race in our academic courses. For example, in political science, the assessment of nationalism, internationalism and the political

economy of the military-industrial complex; or the representations of non-violence, imperialism, national chauvinism and the war-time state, in the study of history. Or, since the dissociation of 'disciplines' can lead to reluctance to confront the political (and frequent problems in comprehending the systematicity of social events), why not Peace Studies, an interdisciplinary course providing students with an opportunity to study the scientific, economic, medical, social and political aspects of the arms race and the history of the development of peace initiatives. Macquarie Peace Movement, at Macquarie University in Sydney, have progressed to the stage of sympathetic staff meeting to design the course, and possible availability of the course in second semester this year. There is also a Victorian Institute for Peace Studies, which produces a regular series of Peace Dossiers. Here at ANU we also have an interesting body called the Strategic and Defence Studies Institute, which would also repay attention, as a support of the arms race at the level of theory. As in so many matters, we must remember the role of universities as general legislators or legitimists, apologists for the status quo, unless we ensure they represent the critique which can 'heal society' so to speak.

What can we do?

We need to develop in ourselves, and in others: an awareness of the situation; the desire to change the situation (pretty closely connected with awareness really); a sense of empowerment in changing the situation (i.e. we have to overcome the psychology of powerlessness, induced by lives manipulated seemingly beyond our reach: we have to remake power from the ground up, as the power of people co-operating, rather than *their* power, which is power *over* people); the skills of organisation and communication necessary to change the situation; the social activity which develops towards change, bearing in itself the principles of non-violence and anti-hierarchy. Which could mean all sorts of different things in practice. So let's get together and share our ideas for what we can do, from now until March 27th, and what we can do throughout this year.

Film, discussion, and planning our first 'business' meeting

On Tuesday, the first of March, at 3pm in the Haydon-Allen Tank, 'War Without Winners' will be shown. Apparently it deals with the points of view of the experts and the ordinary people in America and in Russia: American produced. After the film we can talk for a while, and arrange to meet again. All welcome, and bring a friend.

ALEX ANDERSON

This article relies substantially on information from an article by Keith Suter, General Secretary of the Uniting Church's Commission on Social Responsibility, 'Living in a Warfare State', from a forthcoming special Peace Studies issue of the Radical Education Dossier (copies of which may be obtained from The Editorial Collective, PO Box 197, Glebe, NSW 2037), as printed in Macquarie University's Alternative Calendar for this year.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT



The summer vacation is the 'silly season' for student politics. It's just not the same without many students on campus. However, as the newly elected President of the Students' Association I've still had to attend the requisite meetings and do the necessary work. The following are some of the events that have occurred during the vacation.

1. Publications

Over the break the Students' Association has produced two publications — the Orientation Handbook and the Counter-Course Handbook.

Karen Gibson put a lot of work into the Orientation Handbook and it contains some useful information. This is marred by its format and layout. Particularly unfortunate is Ian Rout's allegedly 'humorous' article about student politics which is as cynical and destructive as it is inaccurate. Student politics are important to your conditions and education, a fact that self-indulgent groups like the Deadly Serious Party want you to forget.

The Counter-Course Handbook was delayed in publication for a variety of reasons, but it will be out for O-Week. The quality of articles is higher than last year and I thoroughly commend this book to you. You can still change your enrolment details.

2. Economics I

The Economics Department has managed to reduce the failure and dropout rate to 55%, (from 66% in 1981). This is still not good enough and requires greater student pressure. So far the Economics Department has refused to provide information that the Students Association has requested. The official report of the Office for Research into Academic Methods (ORAM) is descriptive but their positivist methodology gives the report little explanatory power. Is the Economics Department serious about solving the problems of Economics I?

3. Women's Studies

During vacation the Women's Studies program lost 50% of its staff. After student pressure some relief was granted. The compromise remains unsatisfactory on educational grounds and without going into the history of the matter (this is dealt with elsewhere in this edition), the decision was ad hoc and politically reactionary.

Back in 1974 the SA helped implement the program; it has proven academically successful and I suspect we will have to defend the program in 1983.

4. Australian Union of Students

The Annual Council of AUS, the supreme decision-making body of our union, was held at ANU this year for the first time in nine years. Council will be dis-

cussed next issue but the venue itself was a great success — all credit to the Union staff, Matthew Storey and Di Riddell.

5. Faculty of Arts Review

The proposed Faculty of Arts Review started during vacation. The Review is to examine the structure of the Faculty and make recommendations for change. In an unprecedented move, no students are on the review committee. As instructed at the last SA meeting of 1982, I have pressured the administration for a student voice on the Committee. It looks like a recently completed graduate may be put on the Committee. The SA Education Committee will probably write a submission to the review. More student input is needed, especially students from various departments.

6. Resources Committee

The Resources Committee met for the first time this year. The Faculties will be cut by another ten posts in 1983. Examining the evidence, it is clear that the Faculties can bleed no further without serious effects on our education.

There were also hints that some resources decisions may be devolved to the Faculties. This should be supported, but only if such decisionmaking allows for democratic decisionmaking, including students, junior academic staff and general staff. This will be more democratic than the current situation.

7. SRC Constitution Committee

Because of holidays this committee has been unable to meet. By the time of publication it will have begun to do so, and its work will accelerate.

8. Federal Election

The federal election has interfered with O-Week (politicians and Bob Brown are now not available). Obviously this election is very important to students. One of the bills that has caused the double dissolution is for fees for tertiary education. It is fairly likely that if the Liberals are returned we will face fees.

9. O-Week.

Get a copy of the O-Week timetable and participate in the many and varied activities offered. Frances Lowe and I had to organise O-Week when Rohan Greenland, the elected O-Week Director, decided that Manila was more interesting than Canberra and deigned to give us a resignation.

I hope to see you at the wine and cheese soiree in the SA on Monday 28th February between 5 and 7 pm.

Bill Redpath

WHY DID WE GO TO JERVIS BAY?

Another good riddle for this article would be, when is the ACT a nuclear target? One answer would be, when there are machines in the ACT which have no function other than permanent readiness to spread nuclear death and destruction anywhere in the world, lethal machines locked into the hair-trigger game of dares the super-powers have been playing for the past 37 years (remember the flock of geese that started a US nuclear-attack countdown?). Whether you knew it or not, regardless, of how you might have felt about it, on February 12th, the USS Sea Dragon (one of those machines) arrived in Jervis Bay (which, for those new to the ACT, is our port on the coast near Nowra: normally it's just the Navy's office-training site and a nature reserve).

The USS Sea Dragon is a nuclear-powered hunter-killer submarine. It's 70 metres long. It carries Polaris missiles, which can be launched from underwater, fly across the world extremely fast, and kill very large numbers of people. As such, many ordinary everyday people (unless they were currently engaged in designing weapons, building weapons, selling weapons, or convincing other people that these were in fact perfectly reasonable ways to make lots of money) might well think that it is a rather *unpleasant* thing to have around.

In fact there were heaps of people worried by the presence of this little bit of American danger-and-fear. We thought: if you don't voice your protest it's as good as consent. Things aren't going to change unless we all make a huge fuss about it: and the future of the world is at stake.

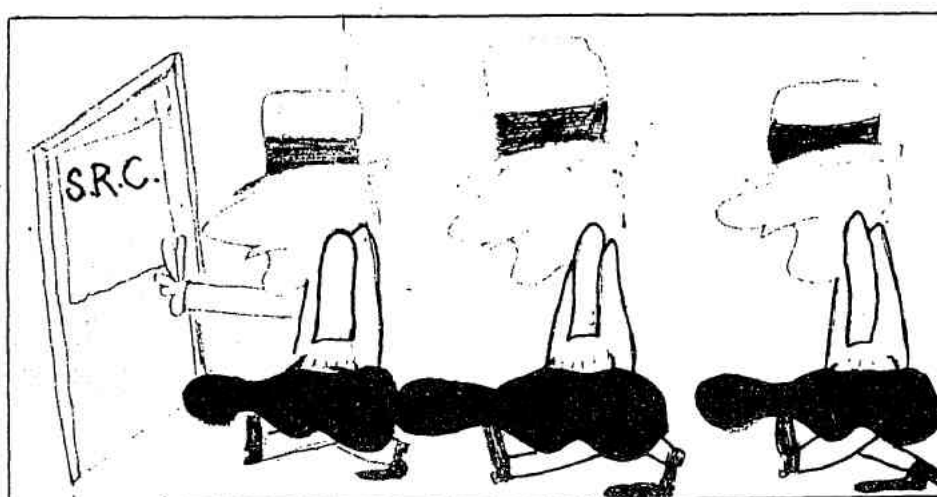
So our little bit was to join up with the Shoalhaven People for Nuclear disarmament, Ulladulla People for Peace, some people from the Bega peace group, and a few people from Sydney, at Jervis Bay, at the naval station, on February the

12th and *protest*. The Canberra Program for Peace Committee organised a bus for Canberra people, and there were a few car-loads of Canberra people too, and we all got outside those well-guarded gates in the pouring rain, and presented a petition signed by the people we'd contacted in Canberra's shopping-centres etc., and held out our banners for the navy's photographer (we're going to get a picture of the submarine commander being handed the petition, maybe he gets a picture of us, and we all put them in our scrapbooks). There was a Bread Not Bombs banner, and a Feminist Anti-Nuclear Group banner, and a Stop US Interference in El Salvador banner, and a Women's International League for Peace and Freedom banner, and an Aboriginal Land Rights flag: and we all felt *together* and *calm*, and *strong*, because we were *doing something* to resist the biggest, most drastic threat to the history of humanity. Nuclear War. And we have to protest to survive.

Sure, we didn't make the submarine turn round and leave straight away. But Wollongong TV was there; people in Wollongong saw it. People in Canberra heard about it on the ABC. Up and down and around the coast, a lot of people talked together about the dangers of nuclear war. Maybe something can grow, and keep growing. It sure can't get any worse. So that's the answer to the riddle I started off with (*not* 'to get to the other side').

Alex Anderson

P.S. Student Disarmament Group: film, 'War Without Winners' and discussion, at 3pm on Tuesday the 1st March, in the Haydon-Allen Tank. You're all welcome. Bring your hopes, fears, needs, desires, all your experiences and ideas, and we can start sharing and building.



NOMINATIONS FOR AUS REGIONAL CONFERENCE DELEGATES

As Returning Officer I open nominations for two (2) delegates from ANU to AUS Regional Conference.

These delegates are to represent ANU at the monthly NSW Regional Conferences.

Nominations open on the 28th February and close at 12pm on Wednesday 16th March, 1983.

All nominations should be given to the Secretary of the ANU Students Association.

The election will be held at the Students' Association meeting, Wednesday, 16th March at 8pm in the Union Bistro.

Bill Redpath

Single Women's Shelter

Why do we need a single women's shelter?

Single women are any women without childrearing responsibilities, or who need time away from children. Those in need of this kind of refuge range in age from 12-13 year olds to those over 60. In particular need are women who are post-psychiatric care, the young, the homeless, destitute, poverty stricken, and those escaping from incest and domestic violence.

Kingston Women's Refuge is inappropriate for single women because of its focus on domestic violence and on children. The presence of single women is often a source of conflict within the Kingston Refuge community because of the different lifestyles and needs of the two groups.

Single women have particular difficulties with the structure of the welfare system in the ACT. They do not qualify for priority housing. There is no rent relief scheme in the ACT. Welfare cannot provide accommodation. Many single women are on the under-18-year-old dole and cannot afford bonds or rent for private housing. Women in poverty have little hope of being acceptable as group households on the private market.

Single women are often homeless for long periods, and very few services are available for them in the ACT. The Youth Refuge does not take women over 16, and is inappropriate for women who are rape or incest victims. The YWCA has been shut down and Ainslie Village is full.

An increasing proportion of the residents of the Kingston Women's Refuge are single. At the beginning of 1982, 30% of residents were single. During the same period of 1983, 45% were single women. Because of overcrowding in this and other women's refuges, women with children are of necessity given priority, and sometimes single women are asked to move elsewhere if possible. Many women's refuges can no longer admit single women because they are so overcrowded with women with children.

There is a pressing and increasing need for a single women's shelter.

The Collective

In 1981 a group of women formed with the aim of getting a single women's shelter established. They spent months gathering statistics, researching and lobbying for a single women's shelter.

In March, 1982, their lengthy submission on the need, the management structure, funding and the workers was presented.

The Collective set out the aim of the Single Women's Shelter as a refuge service for homeless, unemployed women and women in need of crisis care.

The Single Women's Shelter Collective received enormous support from the community and encouragement from DCT Housing and other relevant government bodies. It was then approved by the ACT House of Assembly, but funding was deferred indefinitely.

The needs of homeless women, however, cannot be so easily deferred.

The Squat

Last week five women were homeless. 13a Hale Street is a government house which has been empty for nine months. It is safe, large, and in good condition. It has been used as an Aboriginal hostel in the past.

In order to draw attention to the need for housing, five homeless women with 20 other women in support occupied the house.

On February 9, a press release detailing the reasons for the squat was issued to the Canberra Times. On the 10th, at 5pm the DCT and police arrived at 13a Hale St. The women were told that if they didn't leave, they would be arrested. Thirty women arrived to support them. It was decided to leave the squat.

The homeless women are now living out of a car and the kindness of friends.

Funding and housing are urgently needed for a single women's shelter. It is vital that the DCT and DSS give substance to their approval by providing adequate funding and a house. NOW!

WOC'S ON

Canberra Rape Crisis Centre

This is a preliminary notice of a conference for women concentrating on 'Women and Rape' which is being held on the weekend of the 19th and 20th March. The venue is J-Block of Reid TAFE, Canberra.

It is realised that not all women share our analysis of rape. This analysis is included so that women who attend the conference will have an understanding of our beliefs - from which we hope discussion will grow.

About Rape -

We at CRCC reject the definition of rape which limits the meaning of the word to a violent sexual act of penis-vagina penetration. This definition, which is the socially current one, perpetrates the myth that rape is an isolated occurrence committed by 'insane' males whose motives are purely sexual. On the contrary we argue that rape as a violent sexual crime is everywhere. It is not a back street crime for which a few men are responsible. Fathers, uncles, brothers, friends, lovers and husbands - 'normal men' - commit incest and rape all the time.

Rape cannot be defined simply as a violent sexual crime. There is a whole spectrum of rape which ranges from wolf whistles through sexual pressuring through sexual harassment to violent sexual intercourse. If we consider this, it is not only true that the extreme of rape as a violent sexual crime happens all the time, it is also true that women everywhere are raped in different ways every day of our lives.

Rape is not the periphery or limit of most women's experience. For the most part it is our experience in a society based on institutionalised male power.

The silence that surrounds women's experience of rape makes us tolerate intolerable domestic and personal situations. By breaking our silence and sharing experiences, trauma and madness that so often are the inevitable results of rape, we can turn our feelings to strength.

We don't wish the conference to be limited by the above analysis and expect different viewpoints to be presented.

A bit about the Conference

We hope to have a number of choices of workshops or sessions at any one time. We welcome suggestions for workshops and would like women to run their own, but would appreciate knowing about them in advance for planning purposes.

Proposed workshops include:

- * Sharing our experiences, talking about rape
- * Sexual harassment and the workplace
- * Incest
- * Academic rape
- * Migrant and black women
- * The family
- * Women rape and madness
- * Pornography, the media and rape
- * Sexuality
- * The legal side of rape
- * Popular literature and culture, images of women
- * Reactions to and aftermath of rape rape - how different services deal with rape.

Feedback on topics and ideas for structure of the conference are welcome.

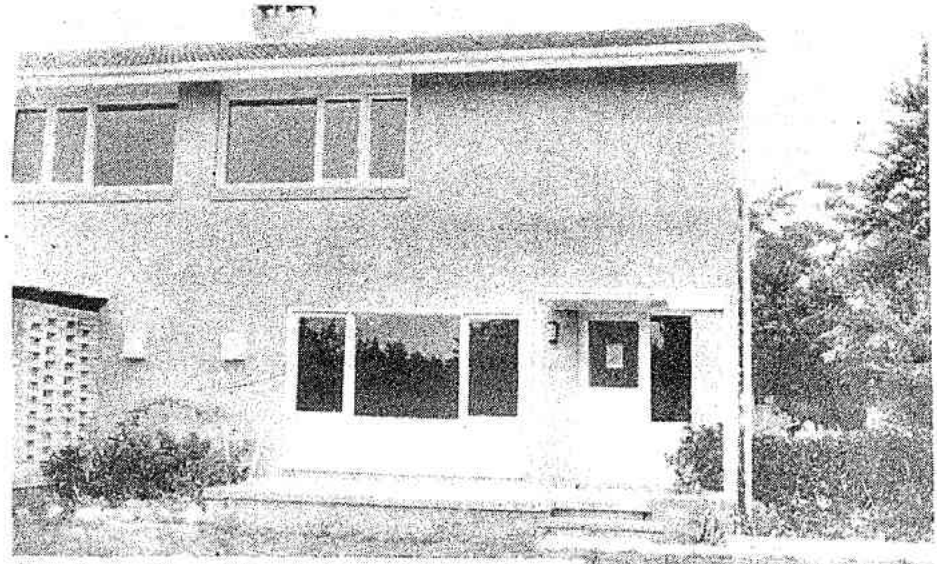
CRCC
P.O. Box 31,
Lyneham ACT
Phone: 47 8071

WOMEN'S SELF DEFENCE
A 12-week programme will probably be offered on
Mondays 7.30-9.00
or Thursdays 5.30-7.00
\$5 unemployed, \$10 employed
(Contact Lea Collins, Activities Officer
ANU Union, 49 2386)

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY DANCE
Saturday, March 5, 8pm
Gorman House, G Block
Domestic Dirt and others playing

ART EVENT
'Closet Art Event in three rooms'
a performance/celebration of women's art for women only.
Sunday, March 6, 2pm-6pm
Gorman House

On March 19-20 there will be a
CONFERENCE ON RAPE
run by the Rape Crisis Centre
registration \$7.50. ring 47 8071
for more information



13A Hale St. - The site of the squat



WOMEN'S PEACE ACTION
On 27 Feb. at 3.30pm a cavalcade of cars full of women will gather at the War Memorial in an act of solidarity with peace actions of our sisters around the world
Women Only. All women please join us!





At the beginning of each academic year WOC is reconstituted. During this time (and throughout the year) the group draws new members, discusses the function of the group and plans any forthcoming activities. There is no 'core' and no hierarchy. Women come to meetings for a number of reasons, and WOC can provide a variety of services for women who wish to use its resources:

- a meeting place with a relaxed atmosphere.
- a quiet room, the Women's Room, where one can work undisturbed.
- a source of books, pamphlets, posters and newsletters on women's issues.
- support for individual women and for group activities women are organising.
- a contact point and information source for other women's groups and activities in Canberra.

Women on Campus is an introduction to the practice of women working with other women on women's issues. By forming an autonomous women's group, and continuing to operate autonomously, Women on Campus is necessarily political. We challenge existing power structures in which men take leading roles in group organisation and co-ordination. It provides a basis for questioning and challenging areas of our lives in which we are guided, supervised or controlled by men or male-centred institutions and ideas. This questioning can take many forms, be as vocal and public or as private as members of WOC wish.

At the beginning of 1982 WOC sent a letter to all academics explaining the meaning of sexism in language and course content. The most successful activity organised throughout last year were the Women in Education seminars. These seminars, held fortnightly, were organised outside the academic hierarchy. Our intention was to break down power structures inherent in the transfer of knowledge and to increase our speaking skills. It is hoped that Women in Education seminars can be extended in 1983 to include a program of mathematics and number skills for women.

Towards the end of the academic year we experienced the most serious threat to all gains made for women at ANU - a proposed cutback to the Women's Studies Program, which severely limits its viability. A picket of the Resources Committee drew our concern over this issue to the attention of academics. In 1983 we need ongoing support and campaigning to ensure that the Womens Studies Program is not threatened with further cuts in staffing and funding.

Planned activities in 1983 begin with a film about sexual harassment 'Just a compliment luv' to be screened during O Week. This will start a series of events and activities for the Anti-Sexual Harassment Campaign.

The film, shown at 7 pm on Thursday in the The Bridge will be followed by a women's only night, with free live entertainment.

1983 WOC collective also hope to implement a sexual harassment grievance procedure, and organise a feminist reading group for women and men.

The one thing all these activities have in common is that they generate a special feeling that comes from women working with other women in a co-operative, strengthening environment. The current members of Women on Campus would like to extend an invitation to all women to come along to our weekly meetings -

1pm every Wednesday in the women's room

The women's room is located on the second floor of the Union building, in the meetings area at the far end of the bar.

Photos taken by Helen.



Radio 2XX lives in the Kingsley St. hall next door to Toad Hall. Unlikely as it may seem from its solid, bastion-like appearance, it may well be the nearest thing to broadcasting paradise available to Australian feminists. Radio 2XX is a public community radio station (read: ideologically sound, but poor) and part of an alternative media network. Commercial radio is openly misogynist; not only do they play the worst of anti-woman rock music but they refuse generally to hire female announcers (except for the midnight to dawn, or 'graveyard shifts') and it's not unusual to hear a sexist joke thrown in between commercials. The ABC is better - it employs women as producers, researchers and announcers. But it also plays lousy music and except for the 'Coming-out Show' has little feminist content. Things aren't that good on the 'alternative' side of the fence, either. One public radio station in Perth allows two hours a week for feminist programming. The Women's Collective must pre-record their show and submit it for inspection. Items judged as too controversial are edited. Before and after the show, male presenters announce that the views expressed on the program are not necessarily those of the station. In spite of a difficult time slot, the women of Melbourne's 3-RRR managed to make their 'give-men-a-pause' program into one of the station's most popular. It was taken off air without a satisfactory explanation. Some time later, the Station Manager stated that he found a women's program 'an offensive absurdity'.

SAPHO RULES THE WAVES
PATTIE MAKES
THE OK



So, back to 2XX. Not perfect, but not that bad. Six out of seven paid staff members are women. A high percentage of announcers are women and we are well-represented on the Board of Management. The Women's Radio Collective produces a 3-hour 'Interchange' program on Wednesday, a 2-hour 'Women's Revolutions Per Minute' music show on Thursday afternoon and 'Fantasy', 2 hours of feminist 'cultcha' on Sunday. Feminist content is high in many other programs. So, representationally, we are doing fine. Our problems lie in two major areas. Firstly, although all women actually on air are technically proficient we don't tend to learn how to use complicated equipment or how to fix something that has gone wrong. While this situation lasts, we are at the mercy of male technocrats. Secondly, a lot of male egos have trouble coping with our high-profile around the Station. We are perceived as being pushy and strident and this perception colours any internal disagreements.

Well, then, why am I telling you all this? because I think that you might well like to be involved. Broadcasting can be very exciting, and at 2XX, very accessible. If you're a feminist with something to say, maybe a thesis to talk about, someone to interview, a poem to read, a song to be sung, a trend in women's music to be expounded upon, or a film to be reviewed, drop into the big white elephant in Kingsley Street - the 2XX's Women's Radio Collective will greet you with open arms, sisterhood and stardom. Jane

THOSE OF US WHO CANNOT
REMEMBER THE PAST ARE
CONDEMNED TO REPEAT IT

The Women's Archives now has its very own room, Room 2089 in the Haydon Allen Building at the ANU, phone: 49 4896.

Finding our history was one of the first goals of the women's movement in the 1970's. Unfortunately, though, most of it had been thrown away. The fragments that the libraries collected were scattered and fairly inaccessible. To make historical research more possible Kay Daniels et al in 1975 produced the comprehensive *Women in Australia - An Annotated Guide to Records*. But that's not enough. We're supposed to learn from history/herstory but we seem to be doing the same as the suffragists did, throwing away our primary source material (leaflets, badges, letters, posters, newsletters, etc.) because it doesn't seem important. If this shot at ending women's oppression doesn't work then we want to leave enough evidence for the next generations to pinpoint all of our colossal, dumb, naive mistakes and go on from there.

It is also important that a Women's Archives be created to collect material and that this be done as part of feminist activities, rather than that the material be simply deposited at various libraries. Besides the fact that many feminist groups are working in very sensitive areas, such as Women's Refuges and Rape Crisis and may not trust libraries with their material (so increasing the chance that this very real, stark look at the Aussie way of life will be lost to researchers) the state and national libraries do not actively search for material. They'll take what you give them and that is that. If gone about properly, the Archives has the potential to become a very effective consciousness raiser amongst women in Australia. So even if you haven't got time to spare to help in the sorting and cataloguing of collections (and we'd love to hear from any librarians) you might have some ideas about projects that should be undertaken.

At the moment, we're concentrating on gathering the material of the women's movement in Canberra. We'd also like to mount a national appeal to collect material - diaries, photos, letters, the papers of women's organisations etc. and going as far back as the white colonisation of Australia - that we reckon Australian families are hoarding. We want to collect material on Aboriginal women. Women doing research in that area might have some ideas about that, or some contact names. If you're a teacher you might like to encourage your students to record some oral herstory of older Australian women as part of a school project that they could then hand on to us. We need to go through feminists' photo albums and get copies made of women's demos, etc. (are there any photographers out there?) There's lots of archival films to be made. One documentary film that I'd like to see made is one of some of the founding Australian second-wave feminists reviewing the past 13 years, so talk about how their ideas have changed, where they're at now, why they're there, and the future.

All of this material should not simply be stored in the Archives for the benefit of researchers. Films, such as the above, if they're good enough, could be shown on television. We could produce documentary books from the photos and papers we collect, tracing the lives of ordinary Australian women, rather than, as we've so far been only able to do, tracing their lives through official reports, etc. What we also need to discuss is publicising the Archives, making money, our present home at the ANU and where we eventually want to settle, legal problems such as getting a constitution and copyright laws, giving the Archives a name.

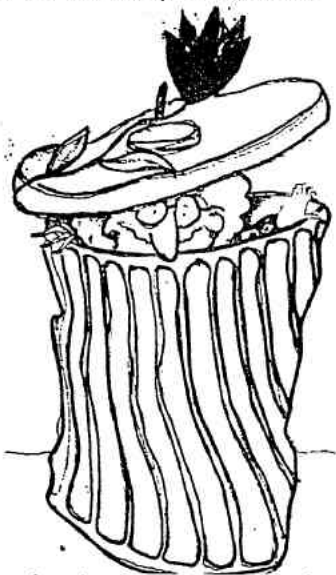
Start keeping your material and keep everything. . . keep a copy of every leaflet, poster, badge, photo, paper etc. that you or your group creates, and date it.

as galah's as a armpit

A review of Nancy Keesing's "Lily on the Dustbin" (Penguin Books, Australia, 1982 \$5.95)

Reviewed by Hope Chest.

"Lily on the Dustbin" is a girl who has been stood up, someone badly overdressed for the occasion, or perhaps a Wedgwood vase sitting in the middle of a novel. It was one of the first terms Nancy Keesing collected when she went on radio to ask people for slang terms for her new book which was to be a collection of women's, or domestic slang.



During her long career as a writer and her lifetime as someone interested in words, she had noticed a dearth, in literature and in academic publications, of the 'Slangage' that her mother used. We all know father's male public slang, the peculiarly Australian and often amusing idiom made famous here and overseas by the likes of Henry Lawson and Bazza (Mackenzie) Humphries. I hope that Nancy Keesing will be able to make famous our hitherto private language — the words that women use amongst themselves to discuss 'down there', their housework, their clothing and their husbands; and the words that families use amongst themselves but most often do not take out on the streets. None of the phrases in this book were taken from other books. They were freely given by the people who use them in response to Keesing's requests in newspapers, and on radio. Some of the expressions are very old and nearly forgotten, some you will remember with delight (and probably with memories of an aunty or a gran), many you won't have heard, and many, you will find, you use.

According to Keesing, your use of language is a useful indication of your age. For instance, it is only recently that Australian men have sworn in front of women, or that women have sworn in front of anyone. Elderly women may well say 'blast!' but are extremely unlikely to say 'shit!'. They might however, say 'Shitè!' or 'sugar', which were acceptable substitutes. Many of the women who contacted Keesing, remember being quite nonchalant about Dad's constant stream of profanity, but quite shocked if anything untoward came from Mum. As she says,

'Some people wrote to say how surprised they were to realise that granny or aunty, whom they always considered to be strict and genteel, if not positively prudish, used words and phrases that are 'rude'. The rude word in question is very often 'bum'. Children themselves understood that 'bum' was a 'rude word', so presumably these incongruous utterances surprised them greatly and seemed particularly funny or memorable: 'What for lunch? Snakes bum on biscuit'. 'You're nose enough to want to know the ins and outs of a chook's bum' . . . 'You're lucky to have a chook's bum to whistle through.'

Women, under enormous pressure to keep up appearances, clearly took a great relief in being able to say rude words, or

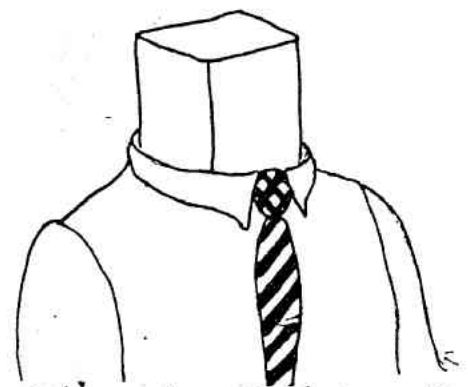
tell risque jokes, to small children. Many little girls remember, with delight, having jokes with mum about wee-ing in the surf. 'Every little bit helps as the old woman said when she pe-ed in the sea'.

Sayings abound when a bit of family discipline is needed. 'Let's hear it for a bit of shush'. Often said by those Grans minding descendants who have clearly been 'vaccinated with a gramophone needle'. A scowling child has 'a face like a two-penny grub', a sulking child is in danger of 'tripping over your own lip'. Many of us have gone to school looking 'like a shambles', or 'the dog's breakfast' or 'like something the cat dragged in' and have run around all day 'like a hairy goat', and come home 'looking like the wild man from Borneo'.

Although one of the best fed peoples in the world, Australians are obsessed with being hungry. I'm so hungry 'I could eat a hollow log full of green ants', 'I could eat a horse and chase the rider', 'I could eat the bum out of an elephant' or 'I could eat a baby's bottom through a cane chair'. (Keesing does not record much ruder expressions such as those used by those capable of eating the crutch out of a canned ferret, or even out of a low-flying duck.)

That famous question, 'What's for dinner?' mainly asked by kids who have a) just been told ten times, and b) can see it anyway, is answered in many ways. 'Stewed roodleums', 'bread and duck under the table', 'hot sun rolls and wind pudding'. A friend of mine always said 'pigs' bum and cabbage'. Food can unfortunately lead to the colliwobbles or dog's disease, or even 'the gullivers' (Gulliver's travels — diarrhoea), or to the 'trots' which can leave you feeling bloody/butcher's (butcher's hook-crook). Nonetheless, we 'fang' on.

According to Keesing, a large part of domestic slang is devoted to insults. Australia is apparently full of people lacking enough brains to make their heads ache. Some would forget their head if it wasn't screwed on and if their brains were gunpowder it wouldn't part their hair. (That's one of my Dads classics — he was interested to read in this book of people, who if their brains were barbed wire couldn't fence a shithouse.) All those 'mad as a meat axe', or 'mad as a two-bob watch' are generally characterised as 'solid concrete north of the necktie' and we'll leave them in that state.



solid concrete north of the necktie

The expressions quoted here are the merest tip of the iceberg — every page in this book contains a couple of real beauties. People from other English speaking countries are often stunned by the depth and variety of our slang. Keesing cites an example of a girl from Melbourne who went to work in a London Office and was made constantly to explain her most everyday remark. She caused an uproar by saying that this man was 'all over her like a rash'. I remember telling an American friend that I hadn't a 'brass razoo' and wishing, an hour of explanations later, that I hadn't.

So Keesing's book is warmly recommended, though not without criticism. Her humour can be a little heavy, her social analysis less than penetrating, and her style a trifle rambling. By and large though, an amusing and invaluable documentation of yet another facet of the lives of Australian women.

child care

A combination of three elements are necessary to make high quality child care facilities possible on campus. These are: parental involvement; University support; and adequate Social Security funding.

The form and amount of parental involvement is controlled at creche level but University support and Social Security funding are external issues over which creches have little control as individuals.

Trends in both these areas in recent years have adversely affected campus child care. Cut-backs in education funding have resulted in deterioration to some creche buildings. University budgeting has not catered for their maintenance. Federal education funding is obviously a problem, but intra University allocation of funding reflects its own priorities.

The level of University support which allocated a house on campus to Parents On Campus seven years ago does not apply today. While ANU budgeting priorities have resulted in external deterioration to this building, other creches are struggling with environmentally unsuitable facilities. This may be a reflection of the University's commitment to part-time and mature age students.

Social Security funding is an increasing problem. One creche on campus has been denied funding from the outset. Others are subject to uncertainty.

Last year the Spender Report — com-

missioned as part of the Razor Gang, threatened the future of community based child care. It pointed out that under current provisions, all funding could be withdrawn legally and within a short space of time. Through nationwide mobilisation of the child care lobby the threat was averted. The formation of a National Association of Community Based Child Care was a decisive action.

This year the introduction of a new subsidies means testing scheme threatens to reduce support for those who need it most. The introduction of a \$10 minimum fee when some single parents operate on a deficit of \$40 a week and the imposition of an assessed upper limit on special funding at centre level, are both unrealistic and insensitive. The future of community based child care generally, requires a change in priorities at government level. Such changes will be the test of all the verbal concern for those in need, and of all the promises to provide a secure future for all 'Australian' children. Without changes in priorities, the concern and the promises are so much bullshit.

On campus funding priorities need to be re-assessed also.

As individuals we cannot achieve the changes which are necessary. We need to organise, to support the Community Based Child Care Association, we need broad student support, we need solidarity.

Judith Pabian

Parents on Campus Child Care Centre
ANU, Phone: 49 4664.



performing arts cafe

This alternative forum for theatrical/musical entertainment which proved so successful in 1982 is back after the summer break with plans for a good program 1983.

The Cafe originated about 1½ years ago from the motivation of individual local artists who wanted to establish cabaret style atmosphere in which to perform on a regular basis. Since that time there have been a total of nine Cafes, generally with about 6-8 weeks between each one. Up to fifty people are usually involved in the preparation and presentation of each show and on average there are about 250 patrons. At all the Cafes there has been a noticeably strong audience/performer rapport which has often led to exciting moments of improvisation and spontaneity between both parties.

The Cafe survives by way of door sales and a grant from the DCT Community Arts Programme, with much help and co-operation from such bodies as The Arts Council (ACT), The Canberra Festival, Radio Station 2XX, Megalo

Silk Screen Collective, The Jigsaw Company, Human Veins and numerous Gorman House users.

The first Cafe for 1983 will be held on Sunday 13th March in the amphitheatre in Commonwealth Park. It will help conclude the final Sunday In The Park for this summer, and will have a French flavour in keeping with the theme which will be used throughout the day.

In line with our policy of presenting as much variety and getting as many people involved as possible, we would like to hear from anyone with any act — e.g. dramatic theatre, comedy, juggling, dancing, music — of about 5-15 minutes duration, or anyone interested in helping with organisation. The person to contact is Mark Ferguson on 49 1417 (h) or 52 5427 (w).

Plans for later in the year include various interstate acts, a Youth Theatre Benefit Night, and a thirties night which will include a radio play going live to air.

Jeff Donovan, 51 3095





SNAPPY ANSWERS TO STUPID QUESTIONS

This column is aimed at oh so many men in the world who persist in asking women 'stupid' questions. By 'stupid' I mean those with a hidden meaning - either come-ons or put-downs (or both!).

Women are bound by this patriarchal culture into silence or inadequacy in placing the harasser's foot firmly in his mouth. What we need, sisters, is ammunition! One-liners to cut them off at the knees or place them firmly at a respectful distance. Who knows, perhaps men reading this column may even be inspired to improve their style. Anyway, the story which made me resolve to begin this project comes from Kangaroo Island.

A woman friend visiting the bar there was knocked aside in the drinks queue by a male of large proportions. At her yelp of protest he turned and said, 'I'm sorry, I don't usually jostle people, but my shoulders are so *big* and *muscly* from all the (here muscles ripple and eyebrows twitch suggestively) . . . sport I play'. She was left with her jaw somewhere near knee level.



To anyone who can think of a one-line cannon ball to knock *that* one flat I offer to buy one, or several, drinks of the contributor's choice.

Suggestions/anecdotes in a similar vein will also be generously rewarded. Submit to Helen Campbell, c/o Woroni. Remember these are particularly common in the first few weeks of term, so ears open and tongues sharpened, sisters!

Here are a few provided by the Women's Bar Caucus to get the balls rolling!

Q: What's your name, luv?

A: It's *not* 'luv', it's

Q: What does your father do?

A: He's married to my mother (or divorced from, or whatever) or Why, what has he done to you?

Q: How old are you?

A: A young 204, or as old as I feel or how old are you?

Q: I'd like to get into your/her pants

A: Why, what did you do in yours?

Q: You're not *really* a lesbian, are you?

A: Sur I am, want to see my third tit? or, can't you see the 'L' on my forehead?

To someone who opens a door/helps you across the road:

A: do you want a tip? or I'm a feminist but I don't expect men to always walk behind me or try opening the door for them, it always confuses them

More next issue!
Remember every published contribution gets a free drink!

Helen Campbell

WOMEN'S SALON

This started as a body focussing on women's involvement in creative art. They plan to provide workshops in photography, lighting, masks, clowning, and knitting. The aim is to increase women's technical and creative skills.

The Women's Salon also has a performance focus: they are currently looking for a venue for Women Only evenings, offering food and drink, a place to meet and talk, and for women to perform in a supportive environment.

For International Women's Day the Women's Salon are staging a dance and an exhibition/performance at Gorman House, on the 5th and 6th of March respectively.

The 'Closet Art Event in three Rooms (Gorman House, A block, Sunday March 6, 2-6pm) will be a combination performance and exhibition, where women's art will be displayed in the context of domestic spaces. Afternoon tea will be served. The aim is to reclaim women's work which has always been undervalued by our patriarchal culture.

Contributions from women are welcome. Any art - paintings, photos, posters, pottery, fabric and textile work, weaving, knitting, leatherwork and even women's treasures can be shown. Films made by women may also be screened.

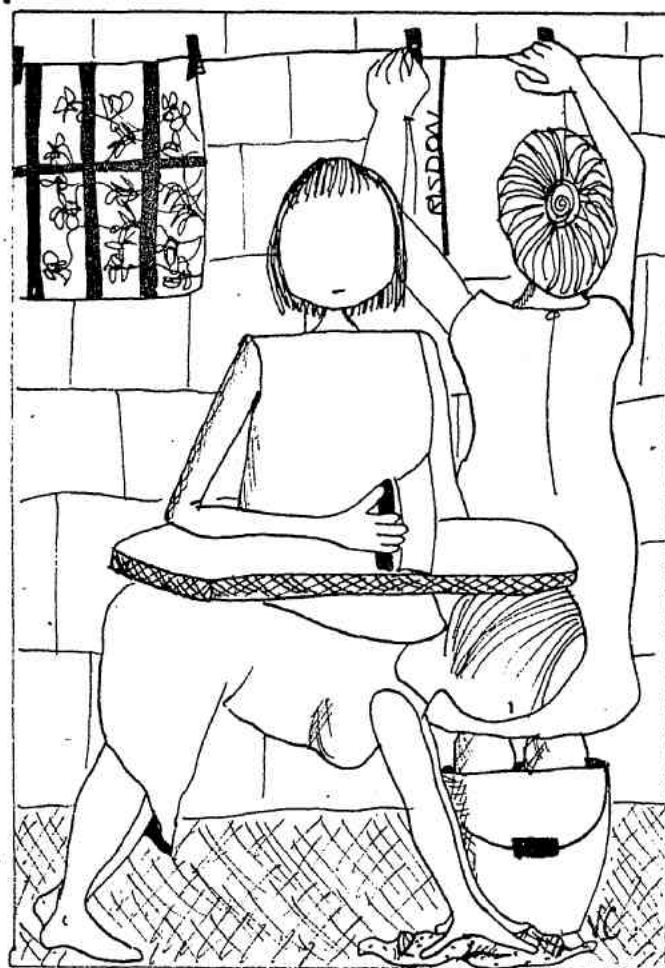
For further information or contributions, contact Inge 49 8280 or Meg 47 7694.

WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT NETWORK OF AUSTRALIA CANBERRA GROUP

International Women's Day Film Screening

Tuesday 8th March, Haydon-Allen Tank 8 pm.

The theme will be women's role in the struggle against apartheid in South Africa. Two films have been made recently on this which have yet to be shown in Canberra 'You Have Struck a Rock', a film with historic footage on the South African Government's attempt to bring women into the Pass Law system and how they challenged it, and 'Awake from Mourning' depicting more recent events in women's struggle against apartheid which involves members of the YWCA of South Africa.



ANU WOMEN'S HISTORY GROUP

Forthcoming seminar series

The seminar series on 'Women and employment' will be starting shortly, papers include historical studies of secretaries, librarians, women in the public service and many more. We are still investigating the possibilities of papers on Aboriginal women in domestic service and women in trade unions . . . so if you could offer any such paper or have any other suggestions for this series get in touch with us soon. We propose to begin the series in the first week of March and will send out notices as soon as we have a definite date fixed.

People have expressed their wish to have a series of seminars based on particular themes so that there is some continuity in both the papers and the discussions. In order to achieve this continuity it is quite important that participants, especially paper givers, try to attend as many of the papers in the series as possible.

Look forward to seeing you at the next series.

Theresa Munford, 48 3167
Sue Dixon 49 2913



AND THEY SHALL BEAT
THEIR POTS AND PANS
INTO PRINTING PRESSES,
AND WEAVE THEIR CLOTH
INTO PROTEST BANNERS,
NATIONS OF WOMEN
SHALL LIFT UP THEIR VOICES
WITH NATIONS OF OTHER WOMEN,



ANU COMMUNIST STUDENT COLLECTIVE

The Communist Student Collective was only formed on campus this year. Therefore there is still a lot of discussion necessary to decide the direction it will take for 1983. Despite this there are some basic principles from which the collective will operate.

Membership of the Collective is not restricted to members of the Communist Party of Australia, however the Collective does have strong links with the CPA, and all Collective members should support and develop the aims and objectives of the CPA.

One of the most important roles of a Communist Student Collective is the dissemination of information both on the CPA itself and on left wing ideology and issues, such as the women's struggle,

racism, education issues and the struggle against capitalism in general.

This can be done in a number of ways, through direct information distribution (bookstalls, articles, radio programs, etc.) and through participation in campaigns in which people are struggling against oppression.

As may be gathered from the above the ANU Communist Student Collective is an activist grouping of both CPA members and people who support the basic principles of the CPA.

If you are interested in joining the Communist Student Collective and/or the CPA then come along to the O-Week talk or the Stall on Market Day, or contact me, Matthew Storey. I can generally be found in the Union Offices, 1st floor Union Building.

M.Storey
for the Communist Student Collective.



THE FRANKLIN BLOCKADE

Part One: 'Up River'

by Skyda Hopkins

We paddled across the river at dawn, listening carefully for the sound of the police motor boat. They patrolled the river randomly and frequently to gain an idea of our movements. We were dropped off without being seen, and immediately disappeared into the thick rainforest. After half an hour walking we grouped together to check our numbers and clarify tactics.

There were fifty of us all told, a relatively large party compared to other days. As yet, we were still within the boundaries of the Franklin and Lower Gordon Wild Rivers National Park. Shortly, however, we were to enter the land officially annexed by the Hydro Electric Commission. To cross this arbitrary line in the middle of the wilderness was to trespass. For this walk in the forest we were to be thrown in gaol.

*Let's go down to the forest,
Let's go seek the counsel of the trees,
Let's gaze in wonder at the forest,
And bathe in a million years of peace.*

— from the Terania Creek Campaign.

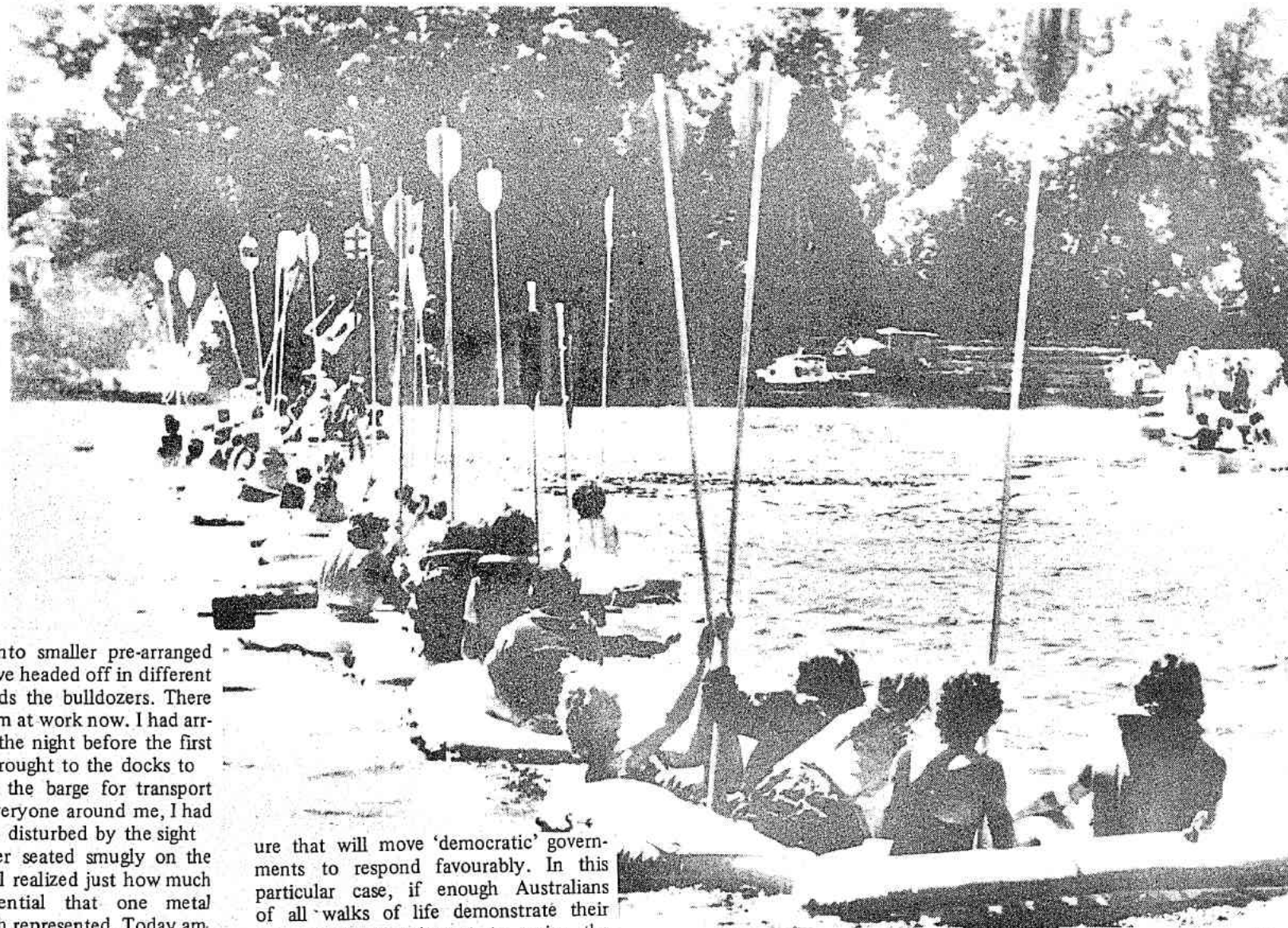
At first glance it might seem pointless and frustrating to be nabbed by the police without hindering the bulldozers at all. However, within the philosophy of non-violent action, it is valuable enough to be arrested in order to dramatize the issue and bring it to the attention of the general public. As long as the protesters remain consistently non-violent in their behaviour and attitudes, yet firm in their commitment to disobey unjust statutes, then public support for the protest is likely to increase. According to non-violent theory it is massive public press-

he could get both of us I dived into the bush to escape. After about fifteen metres I threw myself down behind a log only to have another policeman arrive out of nowhere a matter of seconds later. He smiled down on me like a benevolent Father Christmas and I couldn't help chuckling to myself as he said rather jovially, 'I've got you'

When they thought they had accumulated enough of us for one trip, the police herded us onto the police boat for the ride to Strahan. feeling of tremendous solidarity drew us all together as

ment to proceed with industrialization in the heart of such incredible beauty, we elected to go directly to gaol for a token four days of imprisonment.

While my lot was serving out our time in Hobart's Risdon Gaol another big day of arrests occurred. Sixty-four people were arrested altogether, and unfortunately they were not treated as well as we had been. Responding to orders from the Minister of Police, the up-river police changed their attitude from general friendliness to indirect harassment. The arrestees were kept outside in wet weather without any food until nightfall. Twenty ended up with exposure and one person with hypothermia. Four people were eventually admitted to hospital in Hobart. Acting against orders from above, the police in charge up river allow-



Splitting into smaller pre-arranged affinity groups we headed off in different directions towards the bulldozers. There were two of them at work now. I had arrived in Strahan the night before the first one had been brought to the docks to be loaded onto the barge for transport up river. Like everyone around me, I had been profoundly disturbed by the sight of that bulldozer seated smugly on the barge. We had all realized just how much destructive potential that one metal machine of death represented. Today amongst the trees we were to put our careers, our jobs and our role in jeopardy to hinder the havoc that very same bulldozer was now wreaking on the fragile forest environment

Helicopters churned through the air as we stole quietly along the forest floor. We were only grateful that they carried no napalm. I had a quick flash of police armed with sub-machine guns and bulldozer drivers with hand grenades. It's not hard to slip into such fantasies in situations of such stress compounded by night after night of insufficient sleep. Furthermore, the weather had been abysmally wet turning our various camps into veritable seas of mud. It's certainly not easy being green.

There were many times during the whole blockade that I was thankful for the three days of non-violent action training we'd all had to undergo. Now, with arrest imminent, I was especially glad of that preparation. It was obvious that we weren't going to get close enough to the bulldozers to impede their work. There were just too many police swarming through the forest. It was a case of just creeping up as close as possible before being caught; a game of hide and seek which wouldn't necessarily slow down the vandalism of the HEC for one minute.

ure that will move 'democratic' governments to respond favourably. In this particular case, if enough Australians of all walks of life demonstrate their non-violent commitment to saving the wild rivers then many more Australians will take the time to consider the issues involved and be prepared to vote in the Federal elections accordingly. It is ultimately Federal intervention that will stop the dam, not any acts of sitting in front of bulldozers, although the symbolic value of such obstruction should not be underestimated.

Today, however, we were to be denied the chance to physically disrupt the desecration. The arrests happened quickly. Over the span of a few hours they had over forty of us. Ironically only twenty of us had elected to actually be arrested today. The rest were to call out from all over the place to give the impression that there were hundreds of us. Nevertheless most of them were intending to get arrested tomorrow and they knew the risk they were taking today.

I was crouching in a little creek bed with Lance, a member of my affinity group, when a policeman started to zig-zag back and forth up the creek towards us. We were only twenty metres from the 'dozer at the time. Should we move out of the creek and fade into the bush or sit tight and hope he missed us? Hearts in our mouths, we chose to stay put. He came closer and closer until, only two metres away, he spotted Lance. Before

we raced down the Gordon River and across Macquarie Harbour. Waiting for us at the wharf in Strahan was a large crowd of trainee blockaders from the base camp. We were clapped and cheered as we filed one by one onto the police bus. The standard blockade songs sung in unison by the arrestees and the welcome crowd filled me with a very real sense of being cared for and supported. As the bus pulled away I dropped my camera film out the window into the hands of a friend for safe-keeping, a precaution which may not have been entirely necessary. However, none of us really knew what to expect in the hours and days of custody that lay ahead of us.

Apart from a few incidents, the police treated us very well. Many of them are against the dam but just 'cannot bring their opinions onto the job', said one apologetic policeman minding us in Queenstown. Another took off his hat to show us a 'no dams' sticker on the inside.

As we were processed through the court in Queenstown, we were plied with hot drinks, newspapers and sound legal advice by a team of dedicated Tasmanian Wilderness Society lawyers and helpers. Out of 53 arrests that day, 23 of us chose not to accept bail conditions. These would have prevented us from returning to the HEC land within the World Heritage Area. As a protest against the power of any govern-

ed 24 arrestees to be transported to Strahan by boat that night. The police had been placed in the unenviable situation of having to carry out orders that could lead directly to the endangering of human lives. To their credit they overruled directives from above. I believe this action was a direct consequence of the generally excellent police-blockader relations to date.

An analysis of the various stages of non-violent campaigns will reveal that when the agents of repression, police or troops, start to disobey commands then the power of the State is severely weakened. The Tasmanian State Government knows that when it can no longer rely on its own police to perform repressive duties as directed then the tide is really beginning to turn. As widespread popular support for the blockade grows even in Tasmania, Premier Gray would by now be beginning to fathom the unacceptability of the dam.

It was a truly wonderful feeling coming out of Risdon Gaol. It might have been the fresh fruit I was missing the most, or perhaps some contact with nature or loved ones. It continues to strike me as a damning indictment on our society that anyone could be gaoled for trying to prevent environmental vandalism in a national park. Still, if that's what it takes to challenge the ethic of Progress, then it won't be the last time I find myself behind bars.

AN OPEN LETTER TO RISDON GAOL

This letter is dedicated to all those who live and work inside Risdon Gaol.

Copies of this letter are being sent to prison authorities, government departments and community organisations which are concerned with prison welfare.

9th February, 1983

Dear Madam/Sir,

I write to you in the hope that my critical comments may be used to benefit all those who live and work in Risdon Women's Gaol now and in the future.

I was recently placed in Risdon Gaol in Hobart for five days (January 20-24, 1983) as a Remandee prisoner for a charge of trespass in what I believe to be the Wild Rivers National Park in South-West Tasmania. There were 26 of us Conscience prisoners on remand during my stay at Risdon.

It might help if I give you a little of my background. I am 33 years old, a teacher and a mother of two children. I have also trained as a Counsellor and I am respected by many for my community work in Canberra.

I was shocked by some of the things I experienced and witnessed in gaol during my time there.

GENERAL CONCERNS:

1. DOMESTIC WORK — I was very concerned at observing the sentenced prisoners doing cleaning and general domestic work for most of the day. They cleaned, scrubbed, polished, washed and ironed. Some floors appeared to be polished three times a day. One of the Blockade prisoners (who is a nursing sister) commented that the floors were cleaner than those in an operating theatre. I believe that the men prisoners do not have to do most of these domestic tasks.

There were no ongoing programs of study or courses that I say going on. I believe some of the women do study, but I do not know how they would have much time on their own to do private study when they have to do domestic chores for most of the day. Also lights are turned out at 9 pm (which is still twilight in summer) which cuts out night time study. Also pens and paper are not allowed, apart from the one prescribed letter per day.

I do not consider these conditions at all helpful for rehabilitation. It is very degrading to be treated like this when we are all adult women and trying to maintain some pride and dignity while being in gaol.

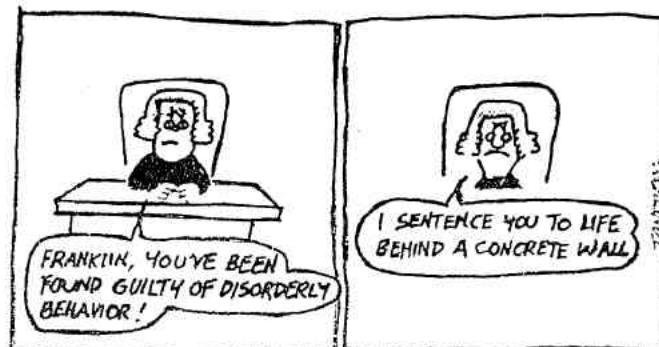
2. REPRESSIVE CONDITIONS — It seemed to me that the authorities within the prison are very worried about any truths being known to the public. My reasons for believing this are:

- i) We 'Blockade' prisoners were told not to talk or to touch the sentenced prisoners,
- ii) All visits are censored.
- iii) All letters in and out are censored
- iv) The sentenced prisoners believe they cannot speak freely to doctor, psychiatrist or social worker without this being fed back to the prison authorities and held against them.
- v) No pens or paper are allowed.

The sentenced prisoners are very scared about losing their parole and so in effect have no right of appeal. Often they appeared nervous and 'jumpy' and were afraid to say 'hello' or make eye contact with us.

I heard that some time ago when the sentenced prisoners did make a written appeal to the prison authorities about some complaints, the supposed instigator was deprived of some of her rights (e.g. her monthly visit outside). So the regular prisoners believe they have no hope of appealing against unfair treatment from within the gaol. In reality they have to accept whatever is meted out to them and are totally vulnerable to individual prison officers.

3. MANNER OF PRISON OFFICERS — This was one of the most disturbing aspects of my stay in gaol. There were three Prison Officers who at times showed very petty, rude and nasty behaviour. However, their manner was not always extreme. On a one-to-one basis I had some pleasant conversations with all three women. I realize their job is a very stressful and difficult one. I also fully accept that there need to be rules. But while in prison I could not accept extreme pettiness and rudeness; and now I am on 'the outside' I feel it is my duty to protest and make public what is going on.



There were other Prison Officers who were kind and caring and yet still kept the rules, but in a far more humane way, which everyone was grateful for.

4. RULES — Another very disturbing aspect for me was the administering of the 'Rules'. The Rules imposed on us changed every day according to the whims of the particular Prison Officer on duty. This inconsistency made it very difficult for us to know what was expected. Many orders that were given, often in a very rude manner, were not in the Rule Book, which I had read very carefully so I might know what I was supposed to do.

When questioned specifically about this Matron snapped back, 'I don't have to show you anything'. So it was impossible to find out exactly what the Rules were.

This ad hoc nature of the Rules was extremely confusing, because we were ordered about like robots at will by the three nasty warders and did not know what to expect from day to day.

SPECIFIC COMPLAINTS:

1. For some days we were locked outside all day in a yard with no seats, no shelter from the hot sun, and no direct access to a toilet. I remember at least one officer complaining about having to unlock the gate so we could go to the toilet. This was a new 'Rule' imposed on our group that had not been in force for the previous group of Blockade prisoners.

2. One of our 60 year old Blockade prisoners (from Canberra) was refused a 'Contact' visit with her husband. When I questioned Matron about this incident she threatened that if there was a fuss made about this issue, it would make it much worse for the sentenced prisoners who would lose their contact visits. I believe that this was a way to try and blackmail me so I would not report the incident. Matron also explained to me that this 'Contact' visit was granted at the discretion of the Prison Officer.

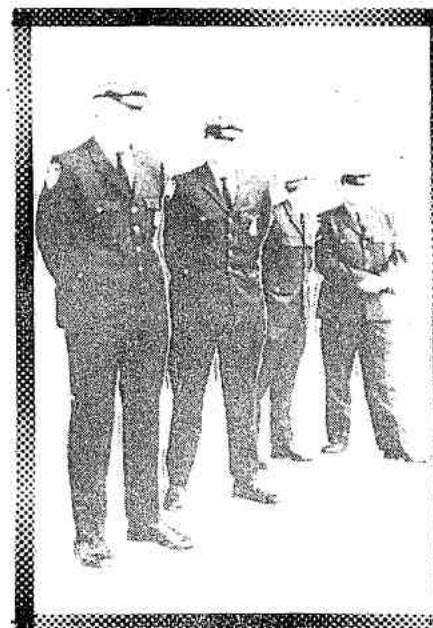
3. Sometimes our requests were met with long abuse. We were often ordered to hurry our meals, not to be 'noisy' at meal-time (— it is virtually impossible for 15 women talking over breakfast not to make some noise —) and to hurry our letter-writing. These were the few 'normal' activities we could do in prison so it was hard for us not to be able to relax and enjoy them.

I hope that my criticisms will be taken as constructive, so that the conditions and atmosphere inside Risdon Women's Gaol will improve. I am grateful for my gaol experience as it has been an eye opener for me and I personally learnt a great deal.

(Ms) Cynthia Shannon
13 Forbes Street
Turner, ACT 2601



Demonstrators on top of Butler Island, Lower Gordon River.



THE UNION...

CHAIR'S WELCOME

Welcome to the Australian National University and congratulations on getting here. University can be quite a fun place to be if you take advantage of some of what is offered. As a student, however, you will encounter a number of problems while you're here. If you're a fulltime student trying to support yourself on part-time work and/or TEAS, the dole, or your savings, then you are bound to encounter such troubles as rising accommodation costs, food bills, and just general living costs. And while it gets more expensive to live your income doesn't go up. If you are a part-time student with a job you'll have your problems too. Reduced education funding can lead to things like shorter library hours and general reductions in part-time services. On top of this there are other problems such as obtaining affordable childcare and reduced study leave. Just to make matters worse, all students run the risk of the introduction of tuition fees, the abolition of TEAS and its replacement by a Loans Scheme if the Liberal government is re-elected.

After getting you good and depressed now for some good news. There are some organisations round that are here to help you. The three student organisations on this campus were set up, and are run by students, for students. They are designed to help overcome a lot of the problems faced by students in this society.

The student organisations are: The Sports Union, the Students' Association and the Union. Each student organisation concentrates on a particular aspect of student life. The Sports Union (as the name implies) organises physical activity type things (if you're into that) for students. The Students' Association is probably the closest thing to a trade union that students have. It organises campaigns around such things as fees and loans, accommodation, sexual harassment, assessment procedures and curriculum issues. It also offers a number of services such as clubs & societies affiliation, the Cottage and low cost accommodation at Old Lennox. The Students' Association is also affiliated to the national student union AUS.

The last (but by no means least), of the student organisations is the Union. The Union provides a wide range of services to students some obvious, some not. Some of the more obvious services that the Union provides are: Food services (such as Health Food Bar, Steak Bar, Refectory, Sandwich Bar and Knotholes Bistro). The Union Bar, Entertainment and the Union Shop. As well as all this the Union also makes available, free of charge, meeting rooms for student groups, it organises, at reduced rates, student functions (either for yourself or your group), it also subsidises most of the food services to ensure that students can afford, good, nourishing food. Further the Union in the past has given grants to childcare organisations to try and assist in the provision of cheap childcare on campus. This year the possibility of the Union providing its own 'after hours' childcare operation is under investigation. The Union also operates (the new improved) K Block canteen at the Law/Asian Studies Building. It makes space available for the Women's Room and the Legal Referral Service and it provides a cheap, quick, high quality photocopy service.

The Union is controlled by a Board of Management which is made up of 17 members. Ten are elected by the membership, the other seven members are: 2 members elected by the Union staff a Students' Association rep., a Staff Assn. Rep, a University Council rep. the University Bursar and the Vice Chancellor's nominee. (A list of the names of Board members appears below.)

At the first meeting of the Board it elects a Chair. The Chair is a full time employee of the Union whose job it is to ensure that Board policies are being implemented, to liaise between members, staff and the University, to assist Board members in the presentation of submissions and to co-ordinate the Board's committees. It is the role of the Board's Committees to advise the Board on particular areas, (with the exception of the Executive Committee). Almost all committees have Union members who are not Board members on them. These positions are elected at the AGM held in late March, early April. The Committees are:

Finance & Development Committee
- 2 members.

Const. Rev. Com. - 1 member

Catering Com 2 members

Structural Review Com. - 2 members

Discipline Comm. - 4 members

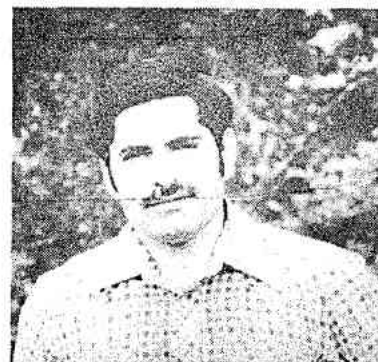
Appeals Board - 1 member

Sam Bartone - Bar Manager
Beryl North - E.O's Sec (for room bookings, general enquiries etc. or any of the Board members.)
Rob Leacock (elected) Deputy Chair
Sally Skyring "
Katrina Edwards "
Donna Meyer "
Nick Richardson "
Bronwen Ogborn "
Graeme Regan (Student. ASsn rep)
Karen Gibson (elected)
Chris Boldon "
Michael Birch (Staff Assn. rep)
Allan Seale (Union Staff rep)
Eileen Smith "
John Gagg (V.C. nominee)
Joyce Campion
Russell Boardman (Bursar)

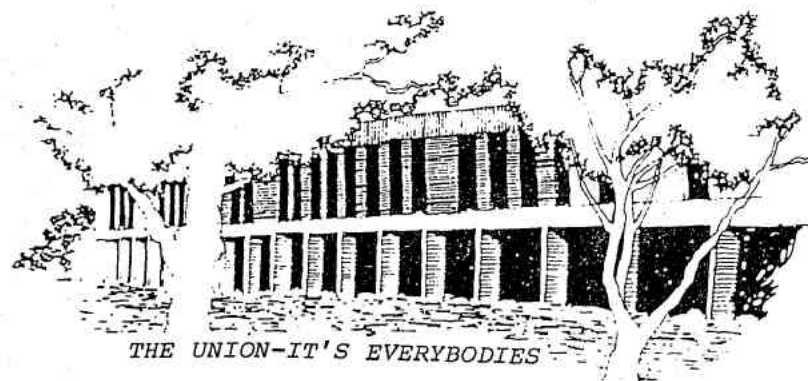
Anyway that's a quick (!) rundown of the Union. There is lots more that I haven't gone into so don't hesitate to ask me any question about the place.



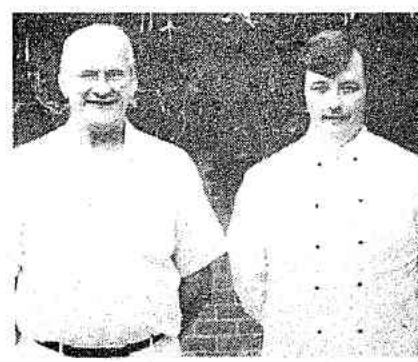
LEA-ACTIVITIES



SAM-THE BAR



SALLY-THE SHOP



BOB&ALLAN-CATERING

Elections for the Board take place each year in Aug/Sept. Elected Board Members don't have to be students as membership of the Union is open not only to all students (including post grads) but all University staff, employees of tenants in the concessions area, Union staff and students and staff of post-secondary institutions in the ACT (except CCAE students who enjoy reciprocal rights with the ANU Union). But generally elected Board members are students. If you are an undergraduate student you join the Union by ticking the membership box at enrolment. It doesn't cost you anything once you've paid your G.S.F. and it entitles you to a say in how the Union is being run through voting, and being eligible to stand for election. If you did not tick the membership box you can alter your choice by filling out a form at the Chancery annexe. If you have any questions about the Union the people to see are:

Matthew Storey - Chair Union Board of Management (that's me!)

Tony Senti - Executive Officer

Bob Thomlinson - Catering Manager

I'm in my office (in the Union offices) most of the time and would be glad to talk with you.

Enjoy University and the Union, it is a fun place if you make the most of what's being offered and with a bit of luck (if Labor gets elected) we won't have to worry about tuition fees (or will we?).

M. Storey
Chair, Union Board of Management.

Activities/Promotions Officer:

LEA COLLINS

This is my first year in the Union and my duties are to provide activities for union members and to promote union services. Traditionally the Activities Officer has put music on a couple of nights a week - upstairs in the Bar area, bands in the main bar and quieter music in Knotholes and periodic 'big' concerts downstairs, a few videos and assorted other things. My biggest problem so far has been to try and gauge the members (your) needs and interests and what activities you want. Please let me know

what you think. (You can call in and see me or drop a note in at the Union Office or through the internal mail).

What I'm planning is to continue bringing music into the upstairs bar - most Tuesdays, get a video program of movies and music clips midweek and possibly something more quiet later in the week. 2XX - our local community radio station will be bringing bands to the Union on Saturday nights for most of first term and of course periodically there will be some big concerts in the Ref! - Watch out for those. Sunday trading will begin during O-Week so for a quiet drink with some quieter music on Sunday afternoon don't forget the Union. Also lunchtimes keep your eyes peeled for strange things happening in the courtyard and around the building. We'll be offering some courses and workshops and celebrating our 10th Birthday soon. So keep your eyes and ears open!

The Union has its own Radio Program on 2XX, so tune in on Tuesday afternoons between 5.30 and 6.00 on 1008 kHz to find out what we sound like and if anyone is interested in helping out (oh please) or learning about how a program happens, again just contact me.

So that's about it really. Watch out for Psychedelic Furs, Captain Matchbox and the Whoopee Band, the Dynamic Hepnotics, Kiss theatre troupe. Death Defying Theatre, lots of local musicians and performing artists, videos Sunday Bar trading and who knows what else.

Catering Section

To most patrons of the Students Union, the catering section is the basis of the Union's operations.

The Catering Manager, Mr Bob Tomlinson has served in the Union's Catering division for ten years, and heads a catering staff with senior personnel who have had a wealth of experience within the trade. Our head chef, Mr Harry Delnes has been with the Union for eight years, while 2nd chef and staff representative Mr Alan Seal, six years' service. Refectory supervisor Mrs Joanne Steinbeck has worked for 15 years for the Students' Union, and that's going back to the days of the previous Union Building.

The present time is a period of structural changes for the Union's catering division, as the traditional concepts of institutional catering are changing with the times. The increasing demand for health food orientated meals at the expense of traditional, largely meat based meals, has resulted in small changes in food services menus.

In line with Union Board policy, the catering service will continue to offer a wide range of quality and reasonably priced meals.

The kitchen's has changed slightly, but a meat based meal such as a traditional roast will continue to be offered. The Health Food Bar will be expanded to meet the growing demand for its varied and interesting nourishing meals. The Snack Bar will continue to serve those who haven't gone over to the rabbit brigade, with hamburgers and meat pies that are made on the premises.

Our Bakery is run by French trained Pastry chef, Mr John Laros, whose products range from elaborate wedding cakes to meats served in the Snack Bar.

The Steak Bar offers excellent steak and fish meals, which are grilled while you may care to enjoy a drink from the Bistro Bar. The prices are typically dollars cheaper than similar meals purchased elsewhere.

TRADING HOURS

<u>Refectory</u> (Ground Floor)	8.30 a.m. - 4 p.m. 8.30 a.m. - 2 p.m.	Monday to Thursday Friday
<u>Knotholes Bistro</u> (1st Floor)	4 p.m. - 9.30 p.m. 2 p.m. - 9.30 p.m.	Monday to Thursday Friday
<u>Health Food Bar</u> (in Refectory)	12 noon - 2 p.m.	Monday to Friday
<u>Steak Bar</u> (Ground Floor Bistro)	12 noon - 2 p.m.	Monday to Friday
<u>Union Bar</u> (1st Floor)	12 noon - 11 p.m. (or later) " " " 4 p.m. - 11 p.m. (or later) Saturday (From 6/3/83 on 1 month's trial)... 3 p.m. - 6 p.m. Sunday	
<u>Sandwich Bar</u> (Ground Floor Foyer)	9 a.m. - 2.30 p.m. 9 a.m. - 2 p.m.	Monday - Thursday Friday
<u>Bistro Bar</u> (Ground Floor, off Ref.)	12 noon - 2 p.m.	Monday to Friday
<u>Knotholes Bar</u> (1st Floor)	4 p.m. - 7.30 p.m. 2 p.m. - 10 p.m. (or later)	Monday - Thursday Friday
<u>Union Shop</u> (Ground Floor)	8.30 a.m. - 5 p.m.	Monday - Friday
<u>"K" Block Canteen</u>	8.30 a.m. - 4.30 p.m.	Monday - Friday
<u>Games Room</u> (1st Floor)	11 a.m. - 7 p.m.	Monday - Friday

** NOTE: All times quoted above are for Term periods.
Times for holiday periods are subject to change.

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A Stroll through the suburbs

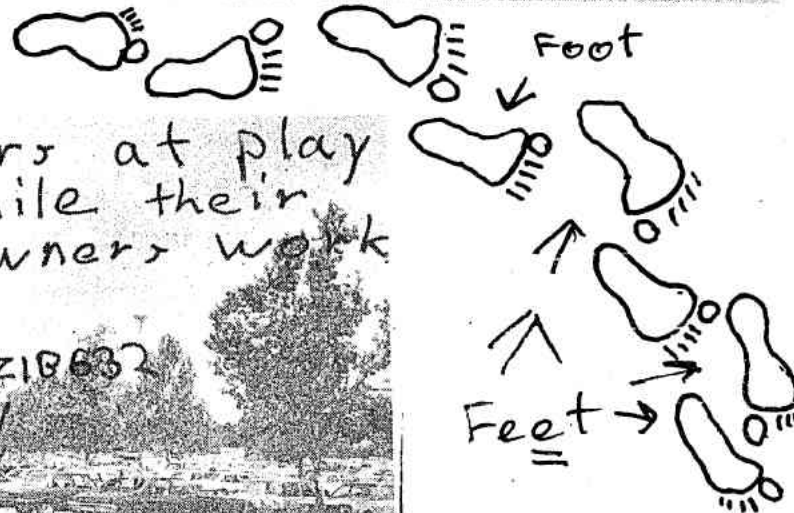
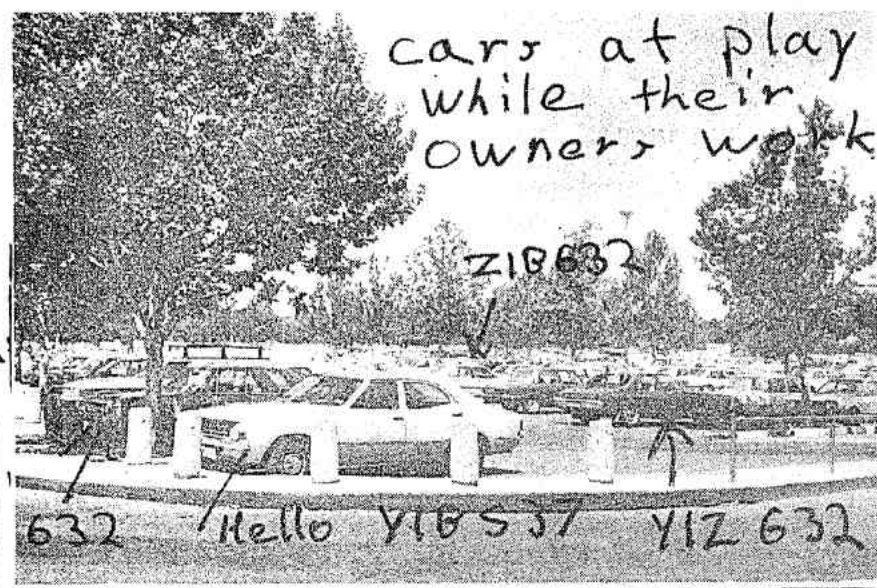
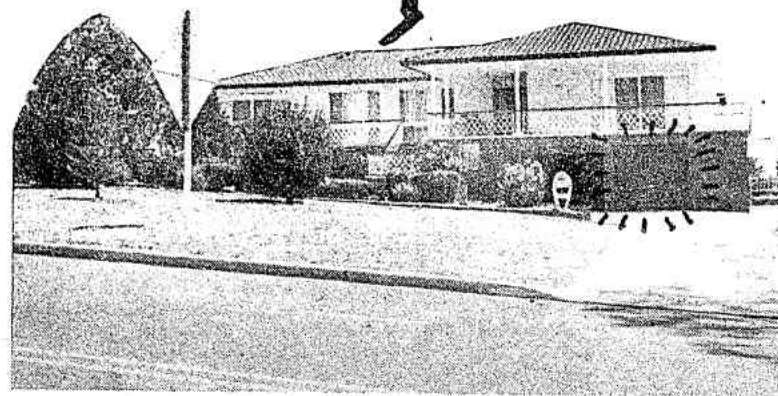
CANBERRA, CITY OF CARS.

The mediaeval city was designed primarily with protection in mind and was thus characterized by large city walls. Obviously space was restricted so houses, courts, streets were all packed tightly together. Outside the walls agricultural activities were undertaken and farmers if they feared attack could escape to the safety of the city. The modern city and in particular Canberra poses a radical contrast to this. Since Canberra is primarily designed for cars, our stroll begins with one of the city's numerous carparks.

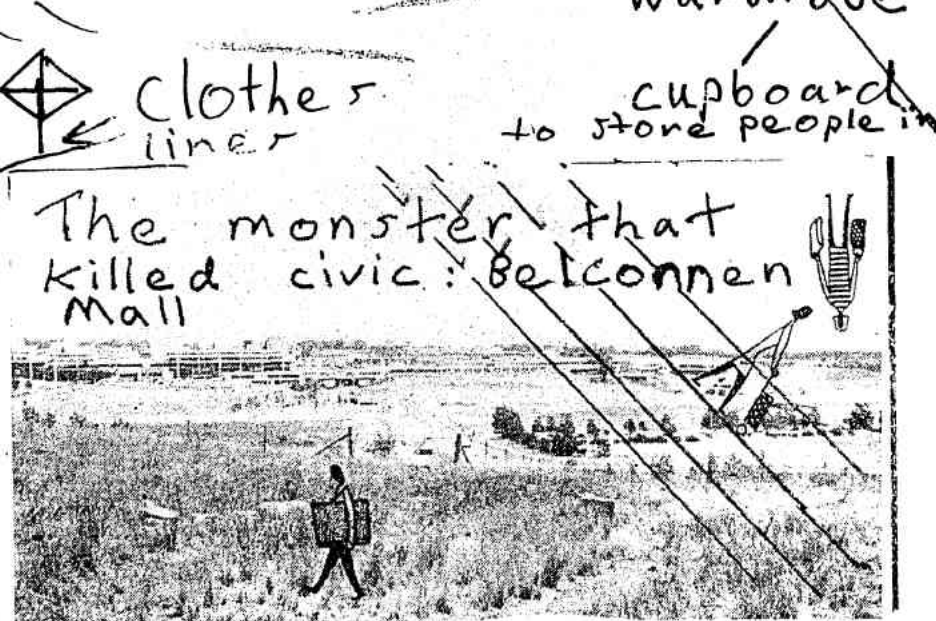
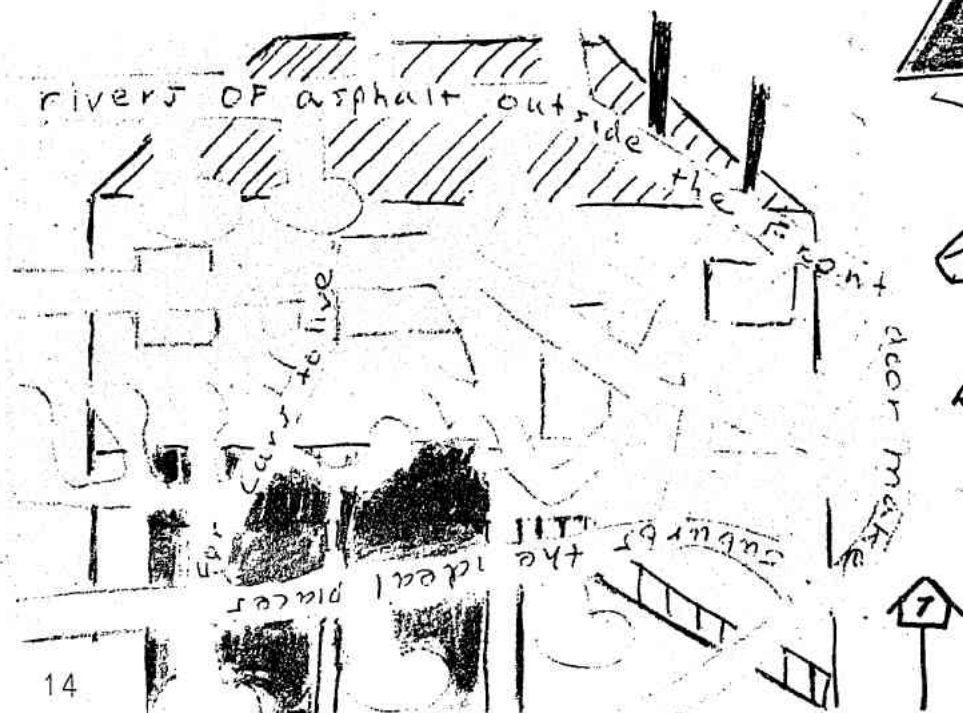
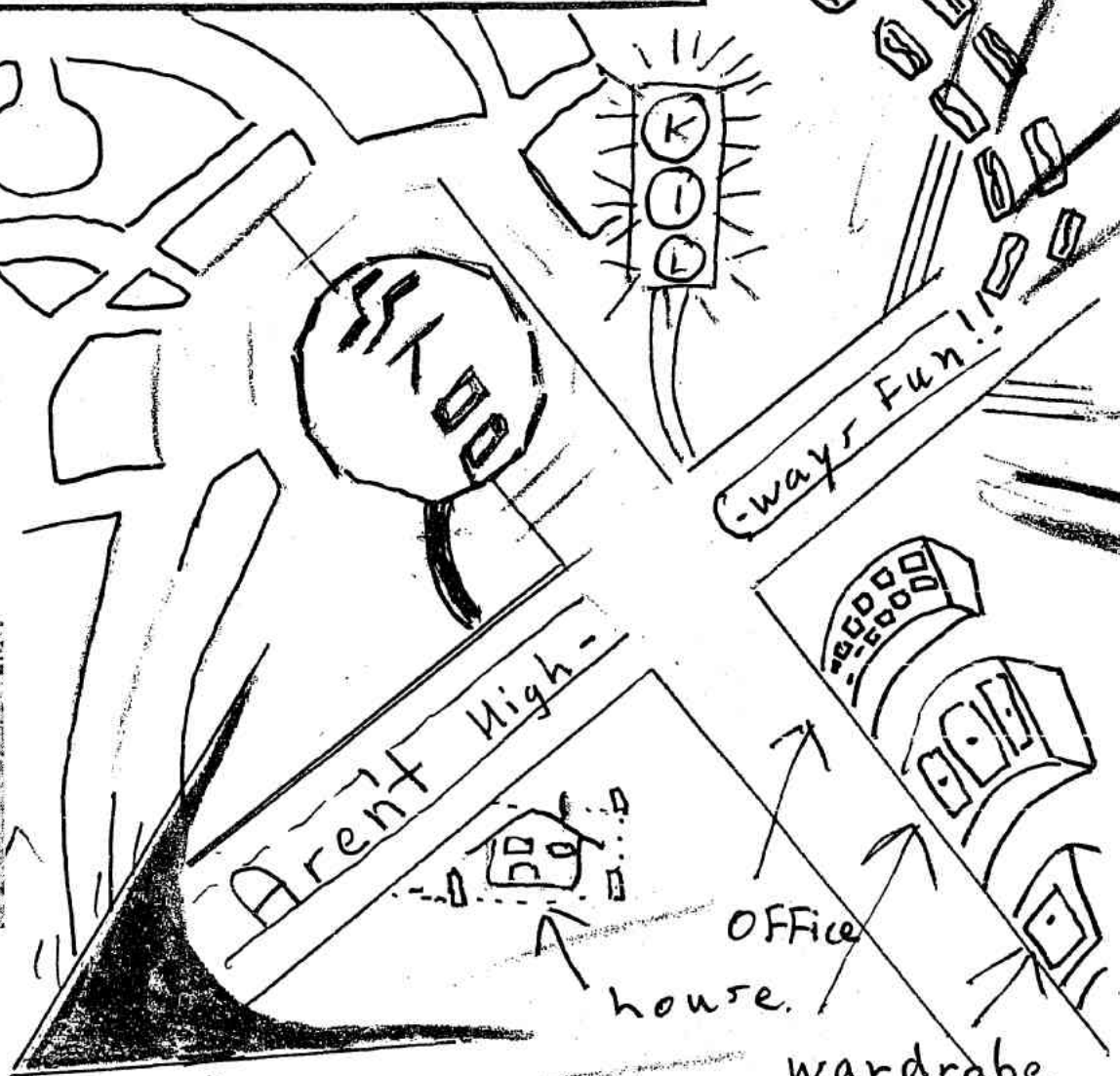
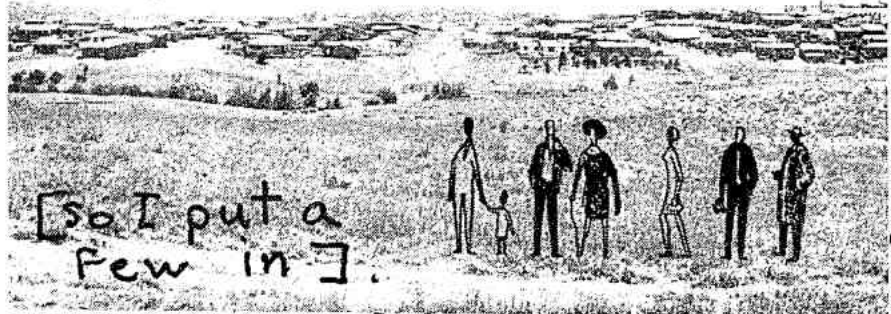
Due to the decentralisation of the majority of Canberra's population in the outer city areas of Belconnen, Woden and Tuggeranong, cars form a dominant part of the landscape. Besides cars and carparks, Canberra also boasts acre upon acre of petrol stations, highways, streets, garages and car-dealers which all add to the beauty of the city, and to the profits of G.M.H.

Although some would argue that the outer residential suburbs only breed alienation and isolation, many people would argue that these suburbs feature numerous attractions; proximity to Yass and Queanbeyan, (Canberra is such a dull place that people may have a point here)

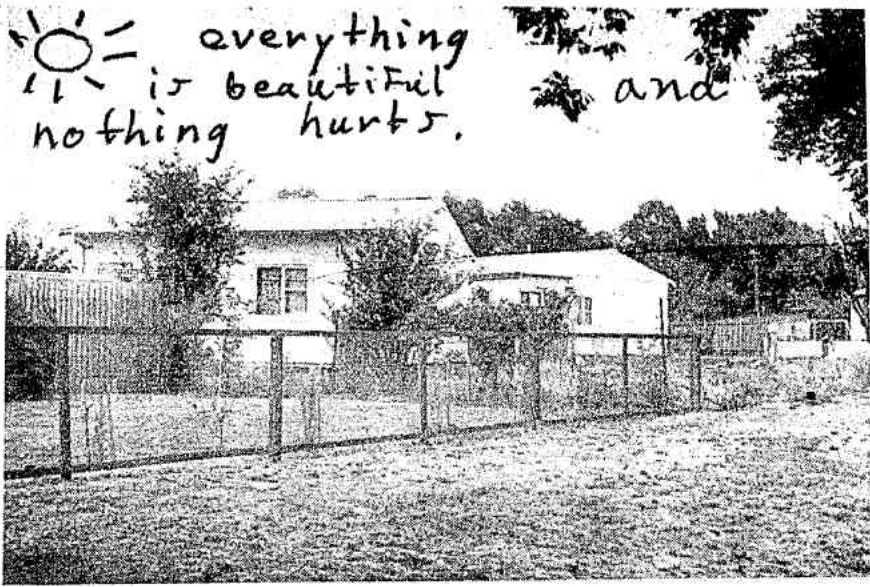
lack of trees to impede views (note the magnificent panorama available to people in Melba), and the chance to own your own pseudo-neo-classical homestead with its own double garage, and authentic replica Doric pillars.



Somewhere down the lines of production they left out human beings.



↓ ↓ ↓
 everything
 is beautiful
 nothing hurts.



and

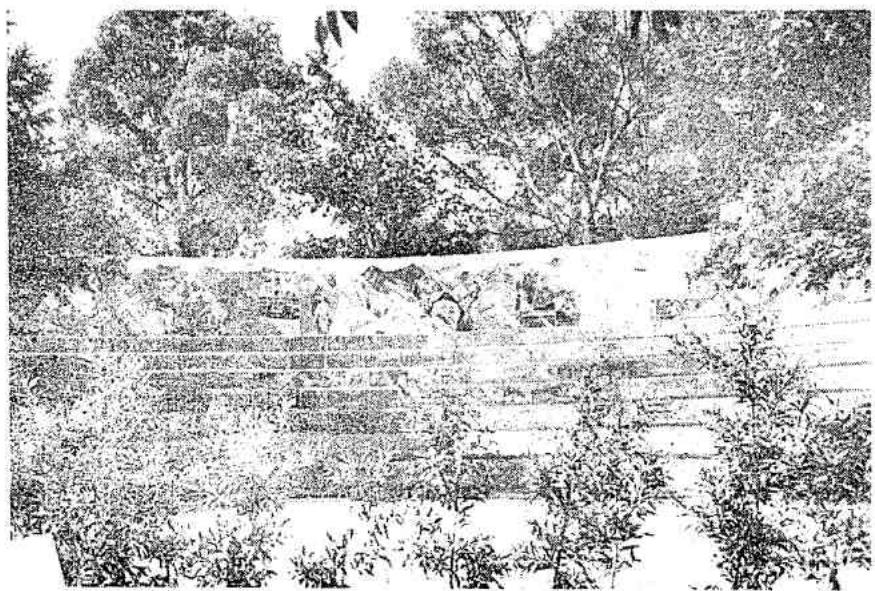
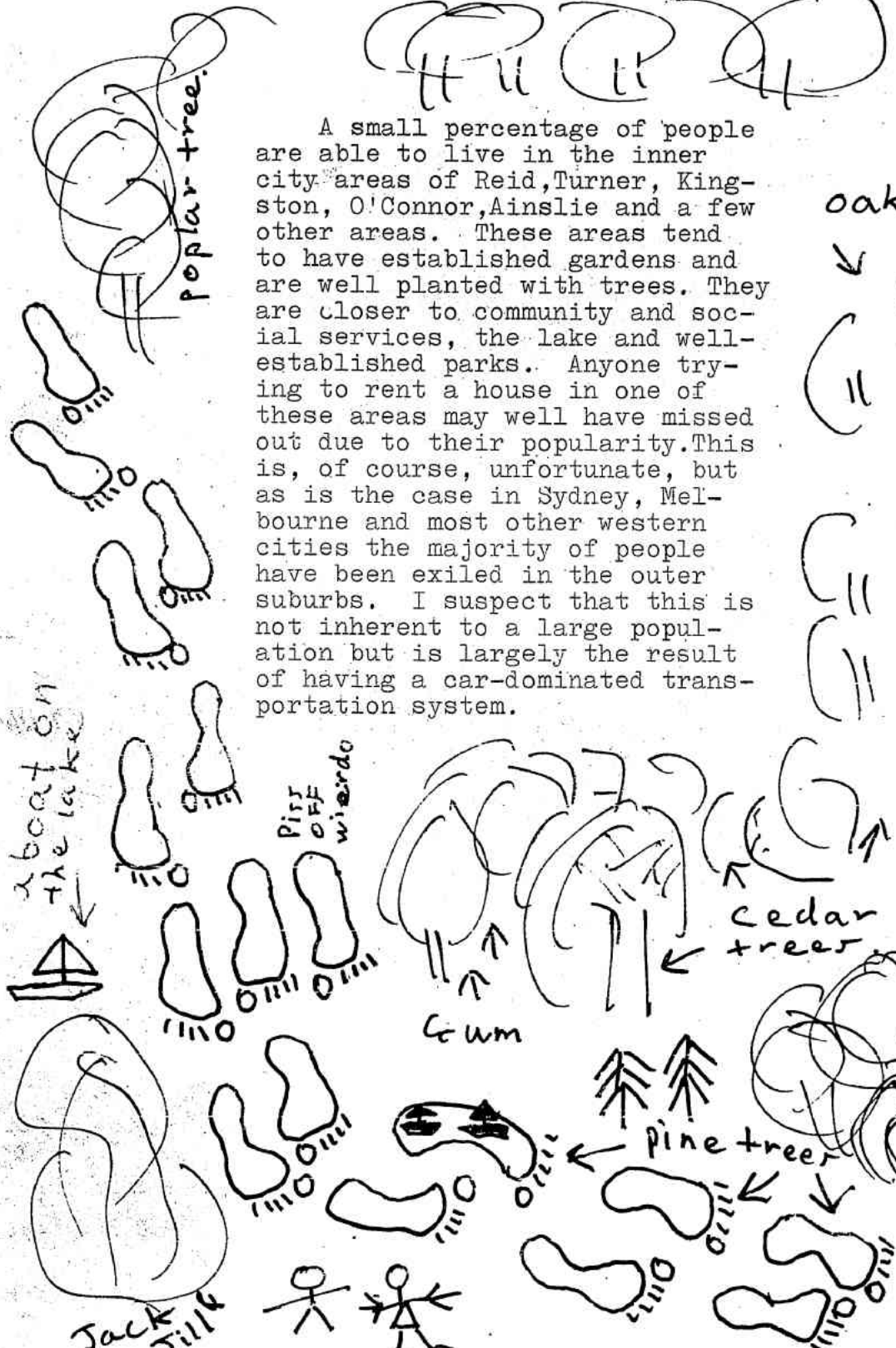
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Planners in Canberra go
 to extraordinary lengths
 to avoid spending
 money on social
 services and
 providing adequate
 housing. Here for
 example is a multi
 million dollar monument
 to the minister of
 the capital territory Mr
 Hodgman. [grotesque
 isn't it] Other examples
 are the two new
 architectural abortions
 of the lake.

[CENSORED]
 but not
 difficult
 to
 squar.

A small percentage of people
 are able to live in the inner
 city areas of Reid, Turner, King-
 ston, O'Connor, Ainslie and a few
 other areas. These areas tend
 to have established gardens and
 are well planted with trees. They
 are closer to community and soc-
 ial services, the lake and well-
 established parks. Anyone try-
 ing to rent a house in one of
 these areas may well have missed
 out due to their popularity. This
 is, of course, unfortunate, but
 as is the case in Sydney, Mel-
 bourne and most other western
 cities the majority of people
 have been exiled in the outer
 suburbs. I suspect that this is
 not inherent to a large popul-
 ation but is largely the result
 of having a car-dominated trans-
 portation system.

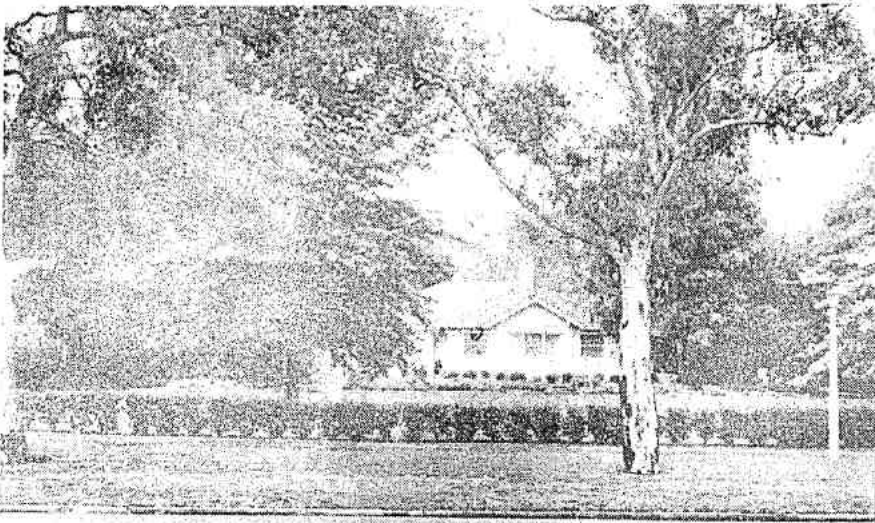


Unlike its surrounding
 districts - Goulbourne,
 Yass & Pradwood -
 Canberra has lots of
 trees.



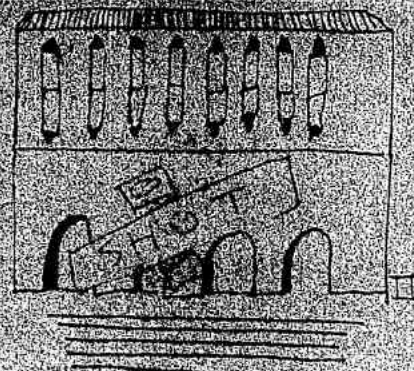
Lewis Mound.

I married this foot
 up sorry.



Forrest [note the lamp post.
 Just to fill in this space
 - a naughty word to use; Union

PROTEST AT DECISIONS
ON RESEARCH & TEAS



RAZOR CUTS SPARK STUDENT MILITANCY

1983 WORONI INFO POSTER

UNIVERSITY DATES FOR '83

O-Week, starts 28 Feb.
First Term and first semester 7 March
First term ends 6 May
Second term starts 23 May
First semester ends 17 June
First semester exams 20 June
and break
Second semester starts 18 July
Second term ends 26 August
Third term starts 12 Sept
Second semester ends 28 Oct.
Exams (sem. units) 4 Nov.
more exams 10 Nov.
End of academic year 9 Dec.

ACCOMMODATION Student

Student Accommodation Office.
Located middle level of Chancery
Annex, Phone: 49 3454.

Graduate Student Accommodation
Inquiries to Graduate House or
phone 49 3337.

University Housing Operation
(concerned with staff, academics,
etc.) 49 2503

ACT Emergency Housing, Phone:
46 2850.

STUDENT ASSOCIATION

President: Bill Redpath
Admin. Secretary: Di Riddell
located 1st floor of the Union Building.
Phone: 48 7818 or 49 2444.

The Student Association Office can
provide information about clubs and
societies affiliated on campus.

Research Students' Association
Located in the Union Building
Phone: 49 2425.

Student Travel. Housed in the Con-
cessions area. Offers advice and
special fares. Phone: 49 4294.

The University Union,
Board Chair is Matthew Storey,
49 2489
Office Contact 49 2482.
Union Bar 49 2546
Executive Officer: 49 3660
Activities & Promotion Officer:
49 2386.

HANDICAPPED SERVICES

Students suffering from any perman-
ent disability should contact the Reg-
istrar at the time of enrolment.

PART-TIME AND MATURE AGE STUDENTS

PTMA Association, C/o Students'
Association, Phone: 49 3661.

PTMA Studies Unit, 49 3661
PTMA Counselling Service, 49 2442

ENVIRONMENT

The Environment Centre is located
in the Childers Street Buildings in
Kingsley Street (opposite Toad)
Phone: 47 3064.

Australian Conservation Federation
Phone: 47 3013

Tasmanian Wilderness Society,
Phone 49 8011.

HEALTH

ANU Health Service is located on the
ground floor of the Health and Coun-
selling Centre in North Road,
Phone: 49 3598 or 49 4098.
Community nurse: Lindsay Sales'
office is located top floor of Union
Building.

LEGAL AID

Legal Referral Service. Located
ground floor of Union Building.
Open daily 12-2pm. Phone: 49 4022.

Legal Advice Bureau
Organised by the Law Society of the
ACT, contact the Legal Aid Office,
Acton House between 12.30-2pm,
Phone 43 3411.

Legal Aid Commission,
Acton House, Phone: 43 3411

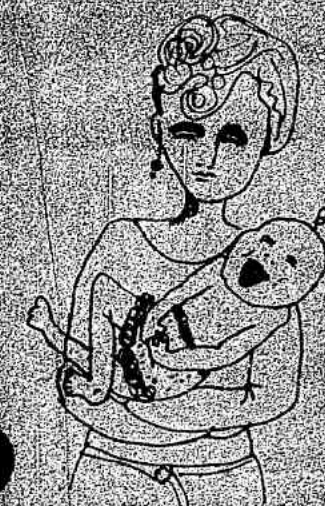
CHILDCARE

Campus Childcare Collective Inc.
Located at Lennox House, Phone:
49 2976 or 49 8851.

RSA Family Day Care Inc.
Located at 15 Lennox Crossing,
Acton. Phone: 49 2000.

Parents on Campus Childcare Centre
Located at 22 Balmain Cres., Acton,
Phone: 49 4664 or 49 1928.

University and Pre-School Childcare
Centre, Lennox House (Blocks E and
F). Phone: 49 4113.



Axe whole team
say academics



A WORD FROM MALCOLM FRASER TO THE STUDENTS

Academic quality stagnates



OF THIS NATION...

WOMEN

Women on Campus (WOC) meets each Wednesday at 1 pm in the women's room, located at the end of the main bar, off the meetings area.

Look out for WOC seminars, discussions, films and other women's activities in Woroni women's pages.

Shopfront information services, CML Building, Civic Phone: 467266 or 46 7375.

The Women's Refuge, Phone: 95 9618

Louisa Refuge, Queanbeyan, Phone: 97 6070.

The Women's Centre
Rape Crisis Centre,
Abortion Counselling
Women's Electoral Lobby, Phone:
47 8071 for more information.

Office of Women's Affairs, CML Building, Hobart Pl, City, Phone: 46 7211.

Women's Activity Morning -
Contact Interchange/CYSS. Prototype building, Cameron Offices Carpark on Benjamin Way.

AUS Women's Department, Phone (03) 347 7433

Women's Salon, 94 Miller Street, O'Connor.

2XX Women's Radio Collective
Kitchen Sinks and Cauldrons, Wed. 9-12.

Women's Revolutions Per Minute, Thursday 2-4.
Fantasy, Sunday 3-5.

There are plans for women only nights at the Dickson Hotel, probably Saturdays. Check Woroni for more details.

Contacts for Canberra Women's Peace Groups: 48 8259
48 6372

PEACE

Canberra Program for Peace
Contact Stephen Bartos,
Phone: 47 3940 or Peter Maher
Phone: 41 1489

INTERNATIONAL POLITICS

CARPA - Committee Against Repression in the Pacific and Asia. Contact Bill - 62 1502. Max 88 6983.

For any information about:

El Salvador
Cuba
Grenada
Honduras
Nicaragua
Guatemala

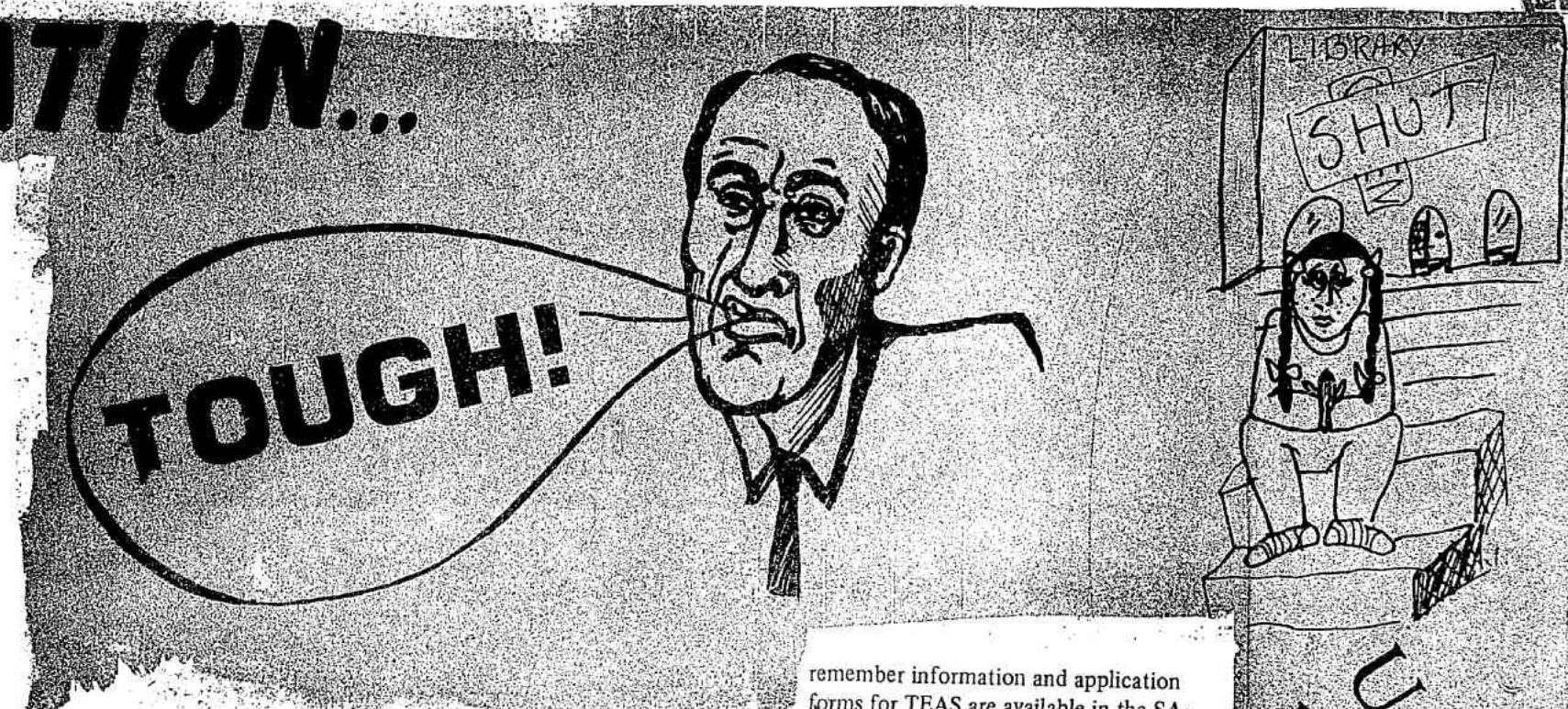
Bolivia
Contact Canberra Committee in Solidarity with Central America and the Caribbean, PO Box 606 Dickson 2602
Meets 4pm every Tuesday, Childers St. buildings D-block lounge. Kingsley St. Phone John Vandervelden 47 8813.

Northern Ireland Support Campaign (formerly H-block Solidarity Group)
Contact: Noreen 47 7694

South Africa Support Campaign: (SASC) PO Box 1185, Canberra City
Chilean Solidarity Group: Contact Sergio 88 9539

Australia Vietnam Society: Contact Matthew Storey in the Union Office for details.

Palestine Human Rights Campaign:
Contact Michael Bartos and Nicholas Thomas, PO Box 94, Lyneham 2602.



remember information and application forms for TEAS are available in the SA Office.

SEXUALITY

Lesbian Line 47 3032
Lesbian discussion group
2XX Women's Radio Collective
Gay Viewpoint, 2XX. Monday 11.30 Friday 6.00pm.

Gays on Campus meet weekly.
Contact the SA Office for details.
Women's Centre, Phone 47 8071.

LOANS

Student Loan Fund - for undergraduates. Contact Di riddell on 49 2212 or the S.A. Office

Research Students' Assn. Welfare Loan Fund. Inquiries to RSA Office in the Union Building or phone 49 4187.

University Credit Union
General inquiries to 49 3501 or 49 2281

ALTERNATIVE MEDIA

2XX Communique - available to subscribers

Woroni
Ccaerian - student paper from CCAE
Winmin News - produced by the Women's Centre, Ph. 47 8071 for details

Dumb Crambo - available around SA Office and the Bar

Comrade - publication by Young Labor.

Left Action - produced by the CPA - Contact Matthew from the Union Board

Lobby - ALP information
Muse - distributed around Canberra -

Keep your eyes open!
Socialist Rose - available in the SA Office. Contact Jane Connors in the Office.

Useful Contact Numbers;

DSS 89 1444
CES 51 5222
TEAS 89.7089

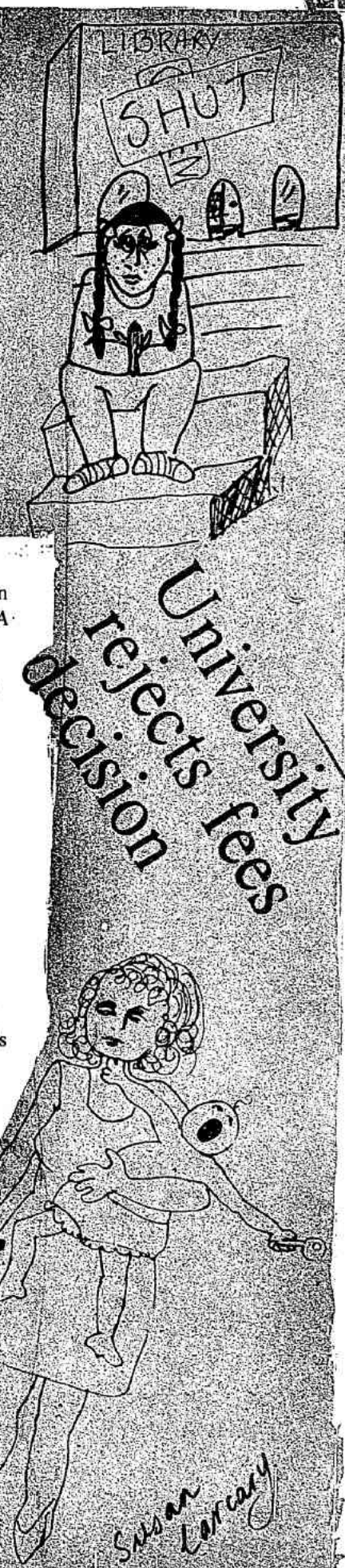
Communication and Study Skills Unit, located in the Chancelry Annex.
Sports Union, 49 2273 or 49 2860.
Co-op Bookshop, 49 3550
Counselling Service 49 2442

Arts Centre 49 4787
University Information 49 2229

Library numbers:
Law Library 49 4013
Chifley 49 2987
Menziés 49 3428
Life Sciences 49 4251

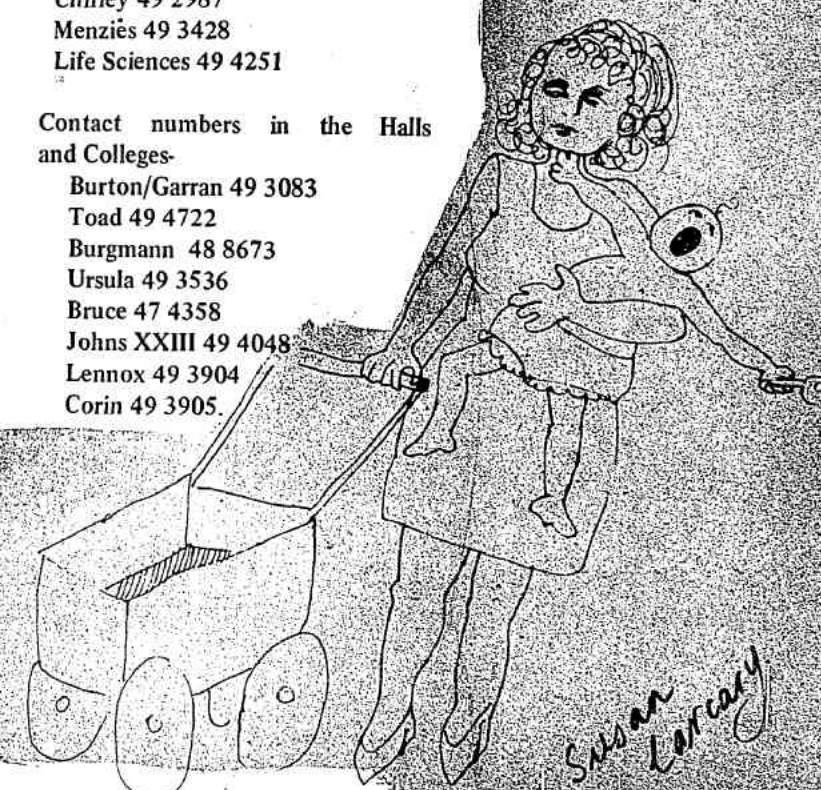
Contact numbers in the Halls and Colleges-

Burton/Garran 49 3083
Toad 49 4722
Burgmann 48 8673
Ursula 49 3536
Bruce 47 4358
Johns XXIII 49 4048
Lennox 49 3904
Corin 49 3905.



EDUCATION SHAKE-UP

ANU hit by inflation,



ANU HISTORY STUDENTS CO-OP

In late 1982 the History Students' Co-operative was formed by a group of later year history students in order to address some of the important issues relating to study of history at ANU. In 1983 there are a number of important tasks for the co-operative —

— New history students need to be made aware of, and encouraged to exercise their power over assessment in history units. We have the right to be consulted, but all too often this is overlooked, and unfair or irrelevant systems of assessment persist. The co-operative hopes to publicise many different kinds of assessment, for students to take to their units as alternatives.

— History students need to have more input into the Department's decisions about curriculum. These decisions involve both the numbers of units offered and what is taught or accessible within the individual units. For this we must organise unit reps on the Departmental Committee, and be aware in advance of what particular units will be like. The co-operative can help in these areas.

— 1983 will probably see more cuts to the Department, and students need to be prepared to take action both on behalf of the Department and within the Department to make sure that the cuts do not cripple the more critical and important courses. In 1982 the co-operative, despite its youth, took part in two campaigns, one to help stop a cut to the Slavonic

languages staff which would have endangered History 2/3 V and one to save Women's Studies as a viable programme. This sort of activity must be continued — we need new students to help.

— The Co-operative believes strongly in the value of co-operative study. To further this cause the HSC will help any students who need info or help in setting up unit study or reading groups. We also hope to set up a group to study and discuss major historical theories, and general issues relating to the study of history.

— 1983 will also see the continued intermittent publication of 'Incubus', a paper which examines historical issues and current trends through contributions from history students.

If you are interested in any or all of the issues mentioned here make sure to come to the HSC Introduction to the History Department on 2pm Thursday (O-Week), 3 March 1983 in the Geoffrey Fairbairn room. You'll meet new people, new ideas and the HSC can get off to a fighting start in 1983.

ANU FILM GROUP

Seen how the wallet empties real quick?

And then you had to sit through unending cigarette ads and 1957 travelogues before your \$6 worth of mini-masterpiece appears on the screen to the accompaniment of chip packets and ice-cream cones.

Noticed how you can't remember what you've just seen when you get to the exit? Do all the films seem alike?

Enjoy films do you?

Well, your problems are solved. Here in little ol' Canberra (where there's nothing else to do anyway), you can enjoy good movies, in a classy theatre, at next to no cost (10c a film). The ANU Film Group is open to all movie buffs, cinephiles, and film freaks. We also cater for those strange people who just want a bit of entertainment. We are a club that shows films to members at the H.C. Coombs Lecture Theatre in the ANU.

We are so cheap because all you pay is the yearly membership fee (\$20 students/poor people: \$30 rich/employed people). After that, entry to all films is free.

So, if you're interested in Australia's best entertainment value, why not check out our program (copies in Union and SA Office). We're sure you'll be impressed.

ACADEMIC'S CALCULATORS:

FROM TEXAS INSTRUMENTS—THE PEOPLE WHO INVENTED ELECTRONIC HANDHELD CALCULATORS

Students and graduates working in the scientific, statistical and engineering disciplines will find these new TI advanced scientific calculators an invaluable asset.

TI have developed them specifically to provide you with an economical, yet sophisticated calculator for academic or professional use.

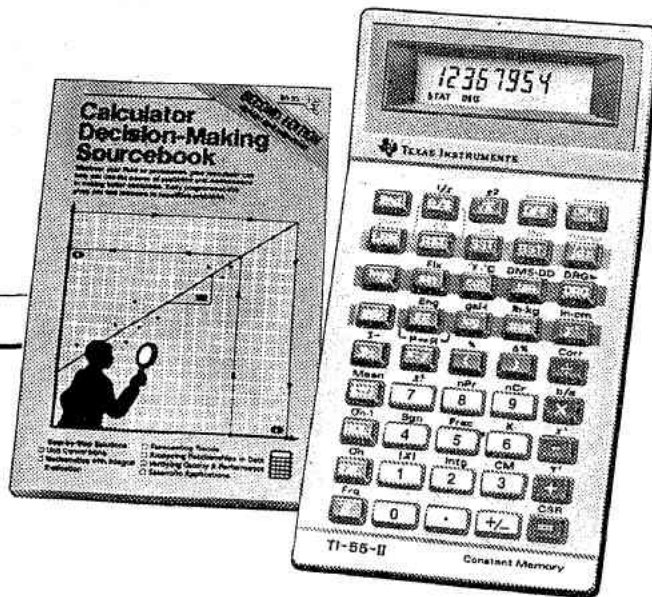
Each comes with a comprehensive Sourcebook which will ensure you use either the TI-55-II or the TI-54 to their fullest capacity.

Check these main features and pick the TI scientific calculator that suits your requirements.

TI-55-II Suggested Retail **\$65.50**

Advanced LCD Slide rule model with programming and statistics.

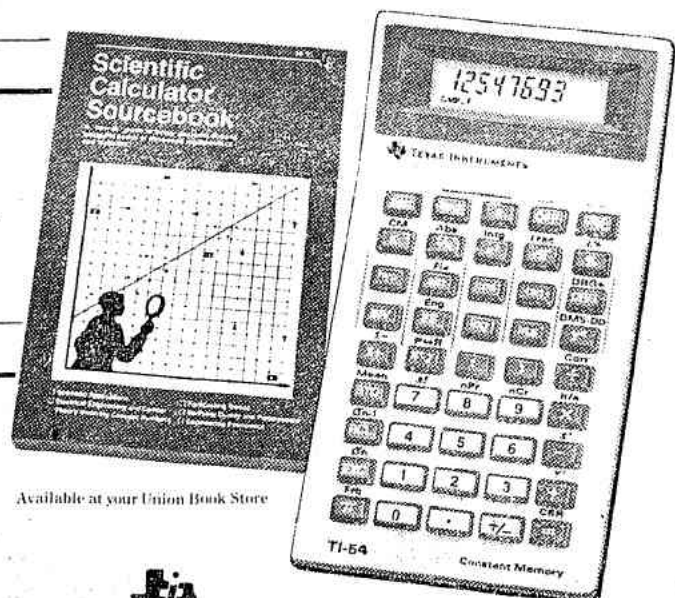
- Unit Conversions.
- Mathematics with Integral Evaluation.
- Forecasting Trends.
- Analysing Relationships.
- Verifying Quality and Performance.
- Scientific Applications.



TI-54 Suggested Retail **\$47.50**

Advanced LCD scientific model for engineering and scientific professionals.

- Scientific Applications.
- Electrical Engineering and Control Theory involving Complex Numbers.
- Forecasting Trends.
- Verifying Quality and Performance.
- Engineering Economics.



Free Sourcebook with TI-55-II and TI-54 worth \$6.95

Available at your Union Book Store

TEXAS INSTRUMENTS



TEX10077

AIESEC AUSTRALIA

Have you heard about AIESEC?

AIESEC, to use the French acronym for the International Association of Commerce and Economics Students, is a world-wide, non-profit organization with more than half a million members in 59 countries. AIESEC aims to help students obtain practical experience as preparation for careers in business and economics and to promote international understanding and co-operation.

The Exchange Program

The main vehicle for achieving these aims is the international exchange program under which approximately 4000 jobs are exchanged each year. One of the tasks of the ANU Local Committee (there are something like 500 others around the world) is raising jobs with business and government. In return, ANU students can apply for AIESEC jobs overseas. The jobs can be as short as six weeks or as long as 18 months.

Local Committee Activities

Even if you have no desire to ever leave Australia, AIESEC still has a lot to offer you.

Here at ANU we are trying to fill the social void which many people find on coming to university. If you're a first year, you will probably find it difficult to meet people from outside your small tutorial groups, particularly if you live off-campus. We're going to be running a fairly busy social program, especially from the middle of the year when our first overseas students will be arriving to work in Canberra. These activities will enable you to meet students doing other courses and from other years and get to know your lecturers (if you want to!). In fact, many people joined last year just for the social activities. (If he's not paralytic, just ask Graeme Dowell!)

We will also be working hard at raising more jobs and on projects like the Careers Day we are running late in April. This will provide those who want to get involved with opportunities to gain experience in dealing with businessmen and women — interview techniques and so forth.

Basically, the more you put into AIESEC, the more you'll get out of it.

Contacts — Watch out for our O-Week Activities.

If you want to join AIESEC or get more information you can go to our stall on Market Day during O-Week or attend our John Cleese Training Movie Night (see separate ad). You can also contact Steve Bennett, on 48 8717, or Glenn Phillips on 58 5297.

AIESEC ACTIVITIES

* All interested students are invited

John Cleese Training Movie Night
Wednesday 2nd March at 7.30pm in one of the lecture rooms of the Copland/Haydon-Allen Building
— Wine and cheese provided.

Local Committee Meeting:
Thursday 10 March, 7-9pm in the Union Board Room

Staff/Student BBQ (organized jointly with the Economics Society)
— Friday 11th March at lunch-time in the Copland Quadrangle.

Why do students need a national union?

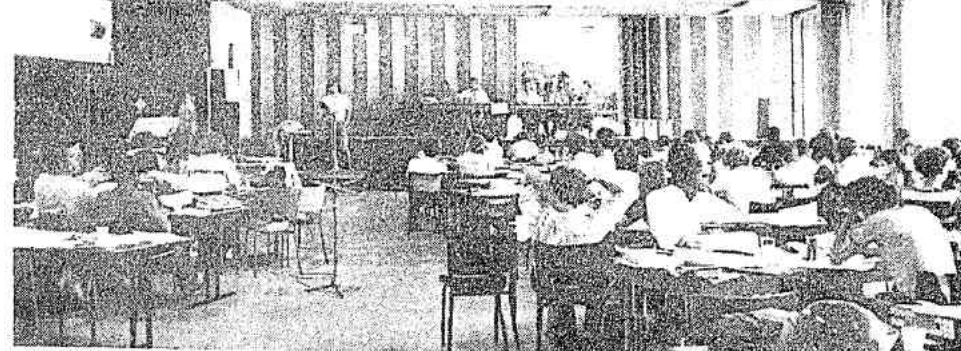
The issues which face students in education are national, and especially under the Fraser Government students face national opposition to their demands for things like better living allowances, wider access and student influence over curriculum and teaching methods. The economic recession, and the attack by the government on TEAS has brought home to students, just how difficult resistance to this sort of pressure can be. A national union, involving local and regional organization, a national secretariat and research facility and specialized departments is necessary to help students all around Australia better their living standards and their education — their wages and conditions.

How does AUS work?

AUS is a very democratic union. Campus student associations, unions or guilds, affiliate to AUS after the students decide to do so in a campus wide referendum. Your Students' Association is a member of AUS and so are you. ANU reaffirmed its support of AUS in a referendum held in 1982. AUS policy is decided by AUS Annual Council, held in January every year. Delegates are elected from each member campus, and have full moving/seconding, speaking and voting rights. Observers can come to Council from member and non member campuses, and can move/second motions, and speak, but not vote. Council debates (lengthily) and decides (eventually) upon policy in such areas as 'education, national and international affairs, women's issues, student unionism and part-time and mature-age students' issues. These policies determine the direction of the Union's activities during the year.

Pressing issues which come up between Councils can be decided by campus resolution, where each campus votes separately and the National Secretariat tallies up votes to determine whether the motion is passed or lost.

INTRODUCING A.U.S.



AUS Council also elects the national officers for the year, who are full time paid officials, the 12 member unpaid executive, and the Regional Organisers and Regional Women's Organisers.

For 1983 your national Officers are:
President Julia Gillard
Women's Officer Kelly Gardiner
Education Vice Pres. Gayle Sansakda.

2 members of the 1983 Executive come from ANU — Bill Redpath and Jane Connors.

AUS is also organised regionally, ANU is part of the NSW region, and sends dele-

gates to Regional Conferences throughout the year. NSW has one full time and one part time regional organiser. Other states also have regional organizers depending on member campus population. The full time NSWRO is Bronwen Turner, a former ANU student.

On campus level, AUS is represented by the AUS Secretary, elected by the students in the annual campus elections. The AUS Secretary deals with all correspondence from the union's national and regional officers. Our AUS secretary is Sally Skyring, elected at the end of last year.

What do the AUS Departments do?

Women's Department

The Women's Department is an autonomous organization within AUS, which provides a national communication network, support system, research facility and co-ordination mechanism for campus women's groups and individual feminist students. The Department produces publicity material and publications to further discussion of women's issues. There is also a regional structure for the Department. Regional Women's Collectives in each state co-ordinate campus campaigns and share information and resources. Each Collective elects at least one Regional Women's Organizer — in NSW we have Anna Schinella and Russell. In 1982 the Department's main focus was an Anti Sexual Harassment Campaign.

* For more information see the AUS Booklet 'Introducing the Women's Department', available from the S.A. Office.

Education Department

The Education Department is run by the Education Vice President. Assisted by the Education Research Unit the Department initiates and co-ordinates national campaigns. The Research Unit provides information and analysis needed for submissions to government and other bodies, as well as helping student activists in their campaigns. In recent years the Department has been instrumental in campaigns against fees for 2nd and higher degrees, and student loans, and in favour of more TEAS and better facilities for part-time and mature-age students.

This article is only an outline. For further information see AUS publications, or your AUS Secretary, Sally Skyring, who can often be found the Students' Association Office.

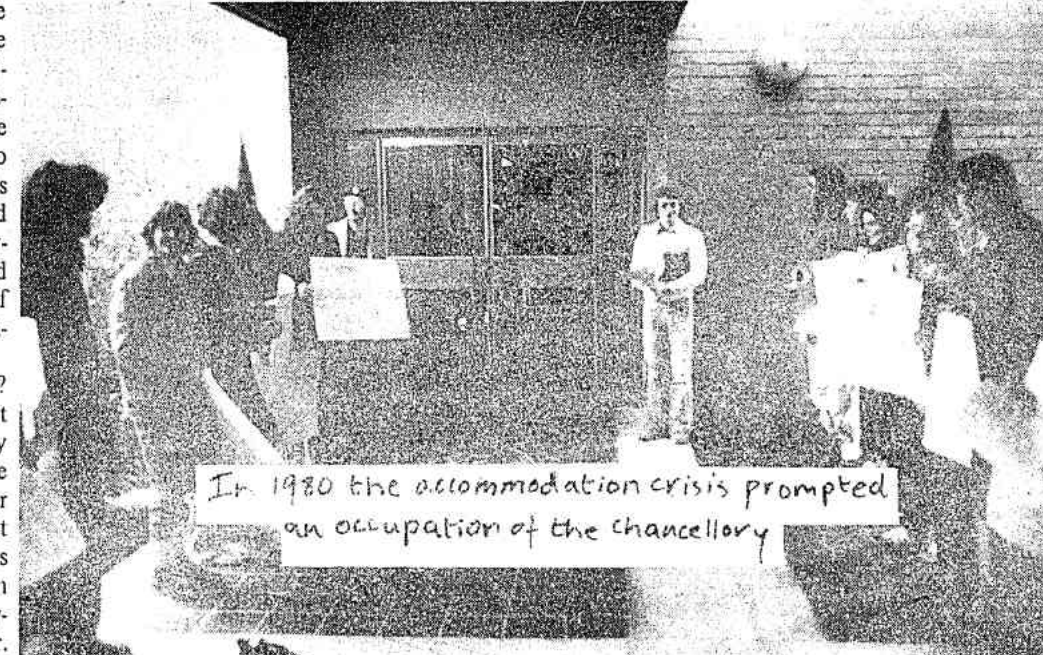
Emma Grahame
(with help from friends)

In 1982, University Council in all its infinite wisdom saw fit to 'close down' Burton Hall on the grounds that it was not viable in these hard economic times. Although only one block of Burton was closed down with the provision that it be reopened in case of dire need of accommodation, the bitter taste of bias was evident as Bruce Hall with all the characteristics of a financial dinosaur escaped relatively unscathed from the rationalization process. It seems that Bruce Hall was saved on the grounds that a traditional college must be protected at all costs as opposed to the purely economic criteria which was deemed pre-eminent in the case of Burton Hall. Hence we are faced with a classic case of double standards.

As usual, University Council failed to consider which students would be able to handle a closure best. Clearly, those people who could afford the accommodation offered at Bruce Hall would be easily able to afford market rents let alone other colleges. Whereas those people who lived at Burton had no real choice as Burton was the cheapest fully catered college on campus. It now appears obvious that the Warden of Bruce Hall used his close relationship with members of council to ensure the survival of an antiquated college.

So what is the upshot of all this? University Council it is submitted went overboard and closed down too many rooms. The position being that there are now long waiting lists at all the other colleges. Admittedly this crisis is not solely due to the closure of Burton, as there was some need for rationalization on the basis of falling enrolments. However its closure is a contributory factor.

accommodation crisis



Although the now warden of Burton and Garran has been given permission to reopen part of the closed wing, there appears to be much pressure from the other colleges to keep Burton shut thereby ensuring the profitability of lame duck institutions. What Council failed to consider is the fact that other types of accommodation such as the YWCA (on the verge of closing), Havelock House, Gowrie House have also closed down thereby facilitating a crisis in welfare accommodation.

Furthermore, one must also consider the fact that high interest rates have prevented many people from buying which in turn has pushed up the cost of rented accommodation.

The answer to this problem should be to ensure that the block of Burton Hall which has been closed down be reopened and to guarantee that those who are in real need of accommodation gain such basic rights.

Furthermore, CCAE students are facing a similar situation. Given the long waiting lists here at the ANU, most of the colleges have been forced to discriminate against such students in order to ensure the entrance of full time ANU students. The accommodation office here at ANU does not want to deal with the CCAE students as 'they are the CCAE's problem not ours'. The accommodation office must look at the problem in the overall context. Those students at the CCAE deserve exactly the same amount of consideration as any other student. The present crisis in accommodation must be alleviated. The university must look at accommodation as an important problem rather than turning its back on the interests of students. Hugh Ford

Women

The Fraser Government's policies on education hit women students first and hardest. In the areas of childcare, access to education, allowances, graduate unemployment and education funding, Fraser's track record is one of broken promises and outright lies.

If Fraser wins, women lose. Again.

WOMEN AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Women of all ages have borne the brunt of Fraser's economic policies.

Unemployment continues to be higher for women, with women having a jobless rate of 10.4% compared to 9.9% for men.

Young women are particularly hard hit. They are more likely to be unemployed and spend a longer time unemployed. (17.0 weeks compared with 13.8 weeks for young males)

All these figures substantially underestimate the real level of female unemployment, as many women, particularly married women, have given up hope of gaining employment and no longer 'actively' seek employment. Consequently, the government does not count them as employed.

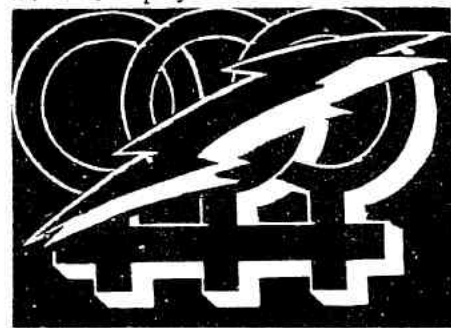
Women students Suffer Too

Women students tend to be concentrated in areas with high levels of graduate unemployment. 11.3% of women university graduates with a first degree were still seeking full-time employment in April 1982, compared with 7.5% of males. For CAE's the figures were 21.2% for women and 10.4% for males.

Fraser's Employment Initiatives - Not For Women

The unemployment programs established by Fraser do little to improve the position of unemployed women. For example, only 7.7% of those receiving government support for pre-apprenticeship training were women.

The recently announced employment initiatives of the Fraser Government concentrate on heavy construction programs like dams, railways and roads - areas of minimal female participation. At the same time, Fraser's policies which have cut back areas of the public service generally, have all had a severe effect on women's employment.



WOMEN'S HEALTH CENTRES

Cuts in federal funding have left women's health centres in a crisis situation:

Women's health centres offer a free, comprehensive, gynaecological health service with crisis and support counselling for all women. Also the centres play an important educative role within the community.

The major thrust of women's health centres has been to promote preventative health care amongst women. Comprehensive preventative health programs are cost efficient, effective and reduce the level of suffering which women experience in today's society.

The range and types of services offered by women's health centres are unique. The centres were established as a response to the demands by women for more adequate services and have been able to



CHILDCARE

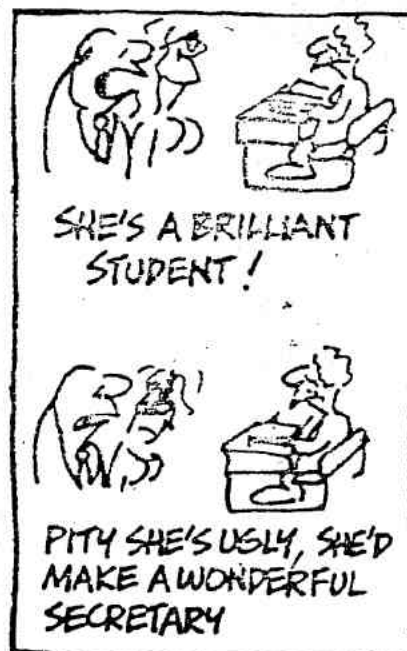
initiate research into areas of women's health that have been left untouched by other areas of the health sector.

This research has been hindered by the inadequate funding provided by the present Federal Government. The Government has pushed more and more financial responsibility onto the State government, and women's health has lost out. A lot of time is spent by the staff each year in just trying to maintain present levels of funding.

In 1978 women's health centres saw a cut of approximately 25% in their level of funding. This was at a time when there was a 50% increase in women's use of the centres' services.

By 1981 the Federal Government had abrogated all its responsibilities for direct funding of health services. Women's health centres are now totally dependent upon State governments.

It is important to recognise that services offered by women's health centres are separate and alternative to existing services and that without adequate funding these services will not be able to continue to function to their fullest potential.



Children's services funding by the Commonwealth Government was cut by 50% between 1974 and 1981. Although last year's budget appeared to include some increases, these undid only part of the damage of the previous eight years. The election campaign has brought promises of action on childcare from both sides - results remain to be seen.

The Government's Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission has admitted the significance of childcare in providing equal access to education, but has refused to acknowledge the need for financial assistance.

Campus childcare centres are left without any hope of support, and plans for new centres are shelved. Inadequate expensive campus childcare means women are the biggest losers, as student parents are usually women.

As an increasing proportion of students are part-time and mature aged, and as a high proportion of these students also have children, it is clear that adequate children's services on campus are becoming increasingly necessary.

Instead of an essential service that should be available to the whole community childcare is seen, like education, as a luxury for those who can afford it.

It must be recognised that since it is women who are still responsible for the care of children, the provision of free and adequate childcare services are necessary for maintaining women's access to both employment and educational opportunities.

The redirection of government funding to commercial centres run for profit is further proof of the Fraser Government's refusal to take up its responsibility for children's services, for education funding and for representing the needs of the community in general.

WOMEN IN EDUCATION

Women now have access to post-school education and in fact participation by women is increasing. Yet this does not simply translate into equality for women either in access to post-school education or employment opportunities as graduates.

1. Women & Student Financing

The re-election of the Fraser government on March 5th will mean that students will pay fees in 1984.

A survey conducted at Monash University in 1980 showed that 57.6% of women students would defer or not enrol if fees between \$1,500-\$2,000 p.a. were charged. Since the abolition of fees, there has been a large growth in the number of mature age women returning to post-secondary education. Fees would exclude many of these women from post-school education. The Monash survey showed that 75% of students in the over 35 age bracket would defer or not enrol if fees were introduced. Increases in costs associated with study due to the application of the 'user pays' principle will be more likely to discourage families from supporting female children through education than male children. Even 'economically independent' women are in a worse position to finance themselves through education as women on average earn less, have less security of employment and a higher rate of unemployment. Thus any application of the 'user pays' principle to education will disadvantage women more.

The introduction of a comprehensive student loans scheme will lessen women's access to education, further entrench the segmentation of the labour market by channelling women students into 'lower status' courses, distort curriculum choices and cause increased drop-out rates amongst women students.

To finance their education, women will have to approach banks for loans, with an interest rate of 9.5%. Yet women will be less willing to take out loans, as they fear they will not be able to repay them.

A survey conducted at Monash University in 1980 found that 49% of women questioned (and only 39% of men) claimed that it was certain or likely that they could not repay a loan taken out to cover educational expenses.

It is likely that if the Fraser Government survives this election we will see the abolition of TEAS. Since the election of the Fraser Government TEAS has been consistently downgraded and this has coincided with the phasing out of teacher education scholarships. Teacher education scholarships were a major source of support for women students.

2. Education Funding

Under the Fraser Government, funding for education has been directed towards the needs of industry and business. Courses in teacher education and humanities are being slashed, and scarce financial resources are being earmarked for business studies and technological areas.

This has serious effects on the level of participation of women in education, as women (both staff and students) tend to be concentrated in teacher education and humanities courses, and are discouraged from entering the 'non-traditional' areas of business and technology.

In addition, when staff redundancies occur in institutions, staff on limited term contracts are the first to be sacked. The majority of contract staff are women, particularly in teacher education, and therefore women staff are first in line for limited redundancy.

AUS WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT

fees

In April 1981, the government announced the reintroduction of tuition fees for second and higher degree students. The fees were eventually set at \$1,000 a year (pro-rata if part-time) with a maximum fee of \$2,000 for a Masters Degree and \$4,000 for a Ph.D. The fees legislation was defeated in the Senate by a combined vote of the Australian Labor Party, the Australian Democrats and Sen. Harradine (Independent). If the Liberal/National Party coalition is returned to government on March 5th, the fees bill will be passed at a joint sitting of the House of Representatives and the Senate. This would mean that students start paying fees in 1984.

What will happen if fees are re-introduced?

1. Access to education will be reduced

A number of recent surveys have confirmed this.

A survey on the impact of fees and enrolment patterns was conducted in 1981 at Sydney's major campuses; University of Sydney, University of NSW, Macquarie University and the NSW Institute of Technology, involving a total of 2885 students.

The surveys found that if tuition fees of \$1,000 per year were introduced

(i) as low as 16.7% of students (Macquarie) would enrol full-time or stay part-time,

(ii) up to 17.2% of full-time students (UNSW) would change to part-time.

(iii) up to 65.8% of students (Macquarie) would defer or not enrol.

A survey conducted at Sydney University on the basis of family income showed that tuition fees would disadvantage students from less financially privileged backgrounds. In particular the levying of a maximum fee of \$300 p.a. would mean that

(i) 17% of students coming from a family receiving less than \$6000pa;

(ii) 16% of students coming from a family receiving between \$6,000 and \$10,000 p.a.;

(iii) 12% of students coming from a family receiving between \$10,000-\$15,000 p.a.;

(iv) 7% of students coming from a family receiving between \$15,000 and \$25,000 p.a.;

(v) 5% of students coming from a family receiving more than \$25,000pa would defer or not enrol.

Surveys conducted at Sydney's major campuses and Monash University show that if fees were introduced *women would be particularly disadvantaged*. The Monash Survey, for example, conducted in 1981, found that if fees of between \$1,500 and \$3,000 were levied, then 58 percent of women students compared with 46% of men would defer or not enrol.

These surveys show that tuition fees will prevent many people from undertaking higher study. In today's world of high technology and rapid research developments, we cannot afford to waste talent and potential.

2. There will be fewer opportunities for retraining —

Australia is currently undergoing rapid technological, economic and social change. In the coming years most Australians will need to learn new skills or techniques to keep pace at work and home. Tertiary institutions play an important role in retraining people to maintain or advance their place in the workforce.

Since the abolition of tuition fees in 1974 many mature age students have taken the opportunity to update their qual-

ifications or else retrain in other areas. At universities, mature age students (over 25 years of age) now make up nearly 40% of enrolments, compared with a mere 25% in 1970.

Among those most affected by the introduction of tuition fees are teachers. The increasing complexity of modern classroom techniques makes specialist training in certain areas a necessity. An increasing number of teachers are enrolling in diploma courses dealing with areas such as remedial literacy and numeracy teaching, migrant education and so on.

Australia needs people who are skilled in up-to-the-minute methods. Fees for second degrees will only deter people from retraining, leaving their skills stagnating in an ever changing world.

3. The priority given to education will continue to fall

Compared with other nations the Australian Government ranks education as a low priority. In 1975, for example, only 46.1% of students aged between 15 and 19 were enrolled in full-time studies. Only two OECD countries had a worse record; the UK (43.9%) and Italy (40.8%). Even worse, only 5.5% of students aged between 20 and 24 were enrolled in full-time studies. No OECD country surveyed had such appalling figures.

Since 1974 participation rates of young people in higher education has declined alarmingly. If the proportion of

young people entering higher education had been maintained at the 1974 level, in 1981 there would have been about 8,500 more young people enrolling at universities and CAEs direct from school.

4. Research will be undermined

An international comparison of spending on research and development as a percentage of GDP shows that Australia ranked 13th amongst the developed countries in terms of research spending.

Twenty-two percent of Australia's research effort takes place in tertiary institutions (primarily universities). This includes the vast bulk of basic research. Key scientists and research personnel presently involved in the Australian research effort received their research training at universities, as postgraduate scholars. Continual flow of trained personnel into the work is dependent on the training of postgraduate students.

The National Inquiry into Education and Training (Williams Committee) in warning against further cuts to university research stated:

'Australia will lose to overseas universities and research institutions a proportion of its ablest young graduates and be more dependent on overseas developments in science and technology.'

Tuition fees for postgraduate students will undermine our position in world research by preventing many students from pursuing postgraduate research.



loans

SHOULD THE USER PAY?

The central assumption of the Fraser government has been that education is primarily a matter of finance, not a combination of different factors including social background, geography, sex and so on. The benefits of education are assumed to be to the individual, not to the community generally as well as individuals. The costs of education are, the Liberals suggest, costs to be borne only by individuals — but they ignore its collective benefit.

PROBLEMS FOR STUDENTS

Loans are to be available only to full-time students, an indication that the Government has failed to take into account the financing needs of the increasing numbers of part-time, external and mature age students. Few TAFE students will be eligible for loans as a form of government assistance as a result of the 'full-time only' rule. Many postgraduate students, given the declining value of and numbers of postgraduate awards, will have the opportunity of completing their courses without hardship, and many prospective postgraduate students will need to drop ideas of further study. Women students face the uncertainty of dealing with financial institutions which, according to the reports of Equal Opportunity Commissioners, are often unsympathetic to them. Among university and even advanced student populations, the proportion of working class students is still very small — and working class people have been shown to be less likely to take the gamble that they will have the chance to repay student loans on graduation. Country students, already having to spend more to move to regional or city institutions to undertake courses, will have to borrow more to keep up with their city cousins.

Repayments of loans will amount to very large initial debts for fresh graduates. The Government has assumed, however, that students on graduation will be able to find jobs which will pay them enough to repay their loans — this at a time of increasing unemployment. Repayments won't be tied to previous financial commitments of students either.

The Government claims it is concerned that money should be spent efficiently. Even so, they have instituted yet another scheme of student financing, all costing over a million dollars for its administration in the first year and who knows how many more for later years?

CONCLUSION

In 1982, the matter of student loans was given a major airing in the Senate. Only the Australian Democrats opposed the scheme outright, but the ALP did undertake to abolish the scheme on achieving government — and improve the provisions of the TEAS and Postgraduate Awards Schemes.

Obviously, the choice for Australians at the voting booth is similar to the choice when you go to the bank — 'deposits' with the ALP and the Democrats or 'withdrawals' with the Liberals. On 'balance', it is always better to deposit than to withdraw.

Ralph McLean
Education Research unit
Australian Union of Students



GAVRIEL MARDAKDA
AUS EDUCATION VICE PRESIDENT

FEES

8 years of Liberal promises

October 1975:

"We reaffirm our commitment not to re-introduce payment of fees by students in universities and tertiary colleges".
(Liberal Party Education Policy).

May 1976

The Minister for Education announced that it was the policy of the Government to re-introduce fees for second degree, postgraduate and overseas students, on the rationale that

"students should reasonably be asked to pay tuition fees for courses taken after they have obtained their full basic qualification".
(Senator John Carrick)

October 1976:

"The Government does not intend to re-introduce fees for second or higher degrees or for private overseas students attending Australian tertiary institutions". (Senator John Carrick - Minister for Education).

November 1977:

"Rumours are running in certain quarters that the Government intends to re-impose fees for foreign students. There is no truth in that at all. There never has been, and will not be, an intention to re-impose fees in relation to the primary or co-ordinated degree areas. Nor do we intend to re-impose fees in regard to second degrees". (Senator John Carrick, Minister for Education, Senate Hansard Nov. 4. 1977)

November 1978:

"Senator Carrick denied that the Government was considering the re-introduction of fees for students in Australian tertiary institutions". (Department of Education Press Release)

June 1979:

"For your information I am enclosing a copy of my statement of 5 June outlining the Government's guidelines to the education Commissions for 1980-82. At that time I also announced that the Government had decided that its policy on tertiary tuition fees would continue, that is there would be no re-introduction of such fees at any level of tertiary education". (Senator Carrick Minister for Education - letter to A.U.S.T.)

August 1979:

Tuition fees introduced for private overseas students. Fee levels set at \$1,500 - \$2,500.

October 1980:

The Minister was asked by National Student whether the Government was considering the re-introduction of tertiary tuition fees during 1981. The Minister gave an unambiguous assurance that fees would not be re-introduced at any level. (Wal. Pife, Minister for Education).

April 1981:

Fees for second degree and higher degree students announced.

November 1981:

Government bill aimed at re-introduction of fees for second and higher degree students defeated in the Senate.

February 1983:

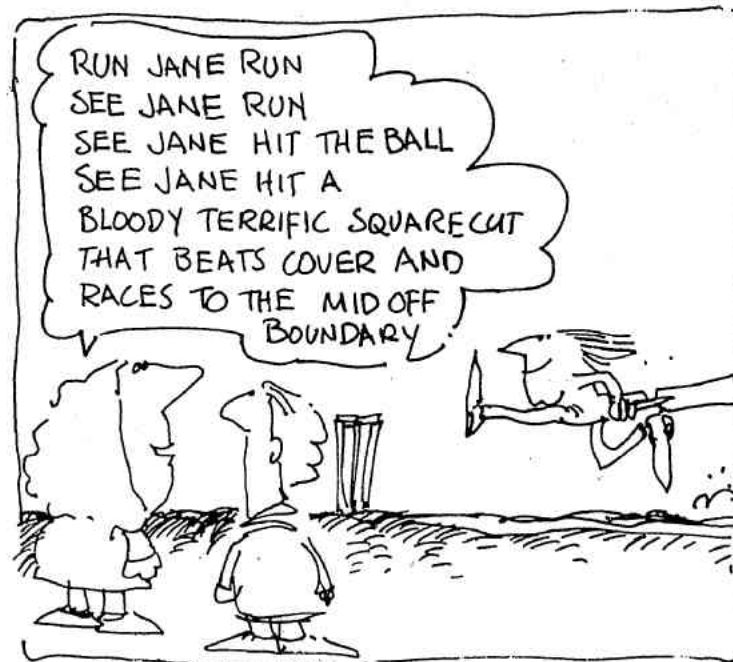
When asked if the fees legislation would be re-introduced if the Government was returned, Senator Baume said that the legislation had "certainly been the result of a Government policy but we would want to go back to the vice-chancellors and the universities and talk to them. We will re-examine our decision in terms of all the parties likely to be involved". (Senator Baume, Minister for Education. The Australian 8th February 1983).

March 1983:

If the Liberal Government is returned, fees will be introduced.

DON'T BE
FOOLED AGAIN.

2:15am
Wednesday
23/2/83
writing's
on the
wall..



PAT O'SHANE speaks on LAND RIGHTS monday 2pm haydon-allen tank

In 1976 Pat O'Shane was admitted to the New South Wales Bar and became the first Aboriginal barrister. Later she was the first woman appointed to the Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board in its eighty years of existence. In 1981 Pat was made head of the newly created New South Wales Department of Aboriginal Affairs: she was the unanimous choice of all Aboriginal organisations. She was thus the first woman and the first Aborigine to be made permanent head of a government ministry or department in Australia.

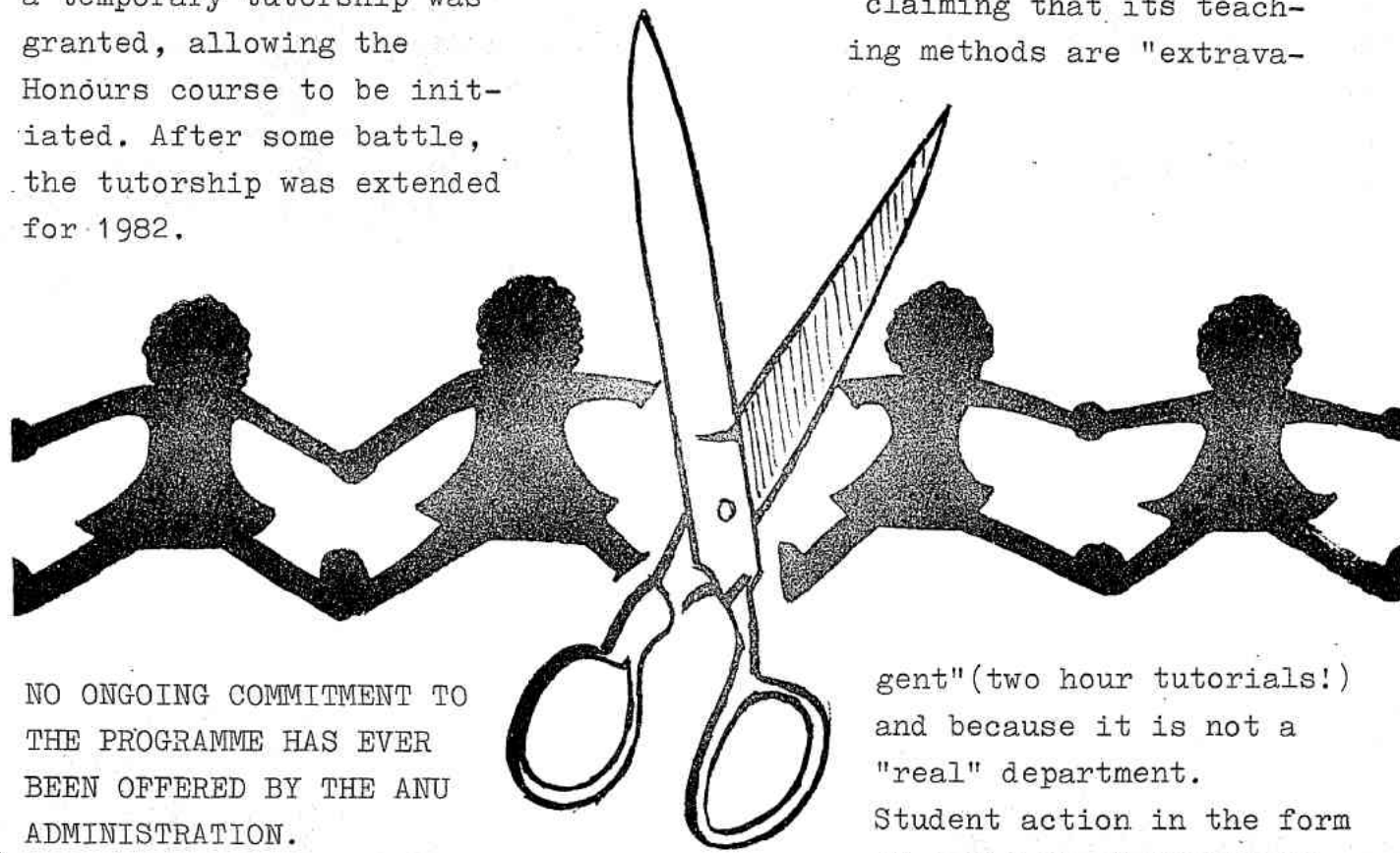
Pat and her sisters and brothers grew up in a poor district of Cairns. Her father was an Irish waterside worker, and her Aboriginal mother was actively involved in campaigning for Aboriginal rights. Her mother always told her that she was as good as anyone—black or white, female or male. Pat became one of the first Aborigines to qualify as a teacher, and taught in a local high school for ten years before going to Sydney to study law at the University of New South Wales. She decided to study law when two Aboriginal women, alleging police brutality, could not find a lawyer in Cairns to take their case. After she graduated she moved to Alice Springs, where she worked with the Central Australian Aboriginal Legal Service. She discovered that legal aid is essential if Aborigines in Australia are to get justice in court. Pat believes that land rights are most important of all.

CUTS TO WOMENS STUDIES

The Women's Studies programme is one of the major achievements of student activism in 1974. Until 1981 the course had one full-time lecturer and six hours of part-time teaching per year. In 1981 a temporary tutorship was granted, allowing the Honours course to be initiated. After some battle, the tutorship was extended for 1982.

ected for the courses, pending funding approval. Without warning, this funding was denied and further cuts were made to existing courses and staffing levels. The Dean of Arts has refused to defend the Programme, claiming that its teaching methods are "extrava-

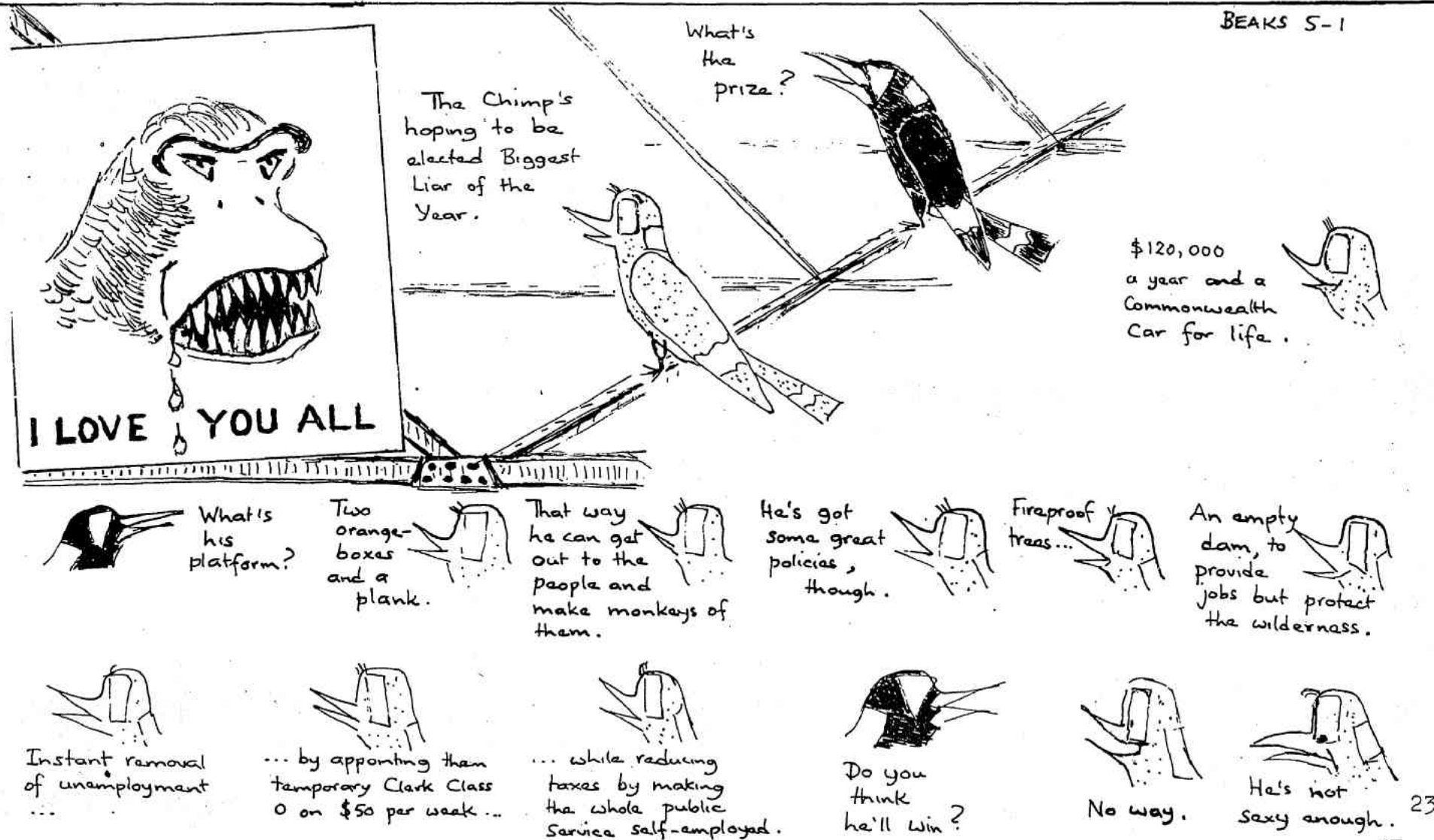
gent"(two hour tutorials!) and because it is not a "real" department. Student action in the form of a picket of Resources Committee last year made some academics pause and reconsider their decision. However, it seems that this was not enough. Womens Studies faces 1983 with its three former courses reduced to one and a half. Womens Studies A will probably become a semester unit held in conjunction with Anthrop. B25; the Honours (C) course will be taken by a History tutor and a faculty visitor will have to take on the extra teaching load (not the normal treatment of visitors to ANU) The effects of these cuts cannot be understated. One of the most vital, most successful teaching initiatives ever offered by ANU is being threatened, bureaucratically burgled, and placed in the firing line of cost-cutting measures because it is seen as both vulnerable and unnecessary by the great patriarchs who run this university. As students we cannot stand meekly by and see our initiatives snatched away from us. We must fight to defend Womens Studies. The Arts Faculty will be meeting to discuss this issue on March 10. BE THERE AND MAKE YOUR FEELINGS KNOWN!



NO ONGOING COMMITMENT TO THE PROGRAMME HAS EVER BEEN OFFERED BY THE ANU ADMINISTRATION.

If any academic work is to offer rigour, continuity, and innovation, certainty of status and reliable funding commitment MUST be guaranteed. Yet the facts of this case are that at the end of 1982 a second lecturer was sel-

ected for the courses, pending funding approval. Without warning, this funding was denied and further cuts were made to existing courses and staffing levels. The Dean of Arts has refused to defend the Programme, claiming that its teaching methods are "extrava-



FOOLS GALLERY

The Canberra-based theatre company, Fools Gallery, is to open its new production, 'The Dragon of Ares', at Childers Street Hall in March.

The company has just returned from a four-week season at the Sydney Festival where the production received its premier. The piece received strong critical acclaim from reviewers:

'This highly innovative production has moments of haunting delicacy and savagery...'
— Sydney Morning Herald

'The Dragon of Ares continues a tradition of the Fools Gallery to expose myths...'
— Tribune

The Dragon of Ares uses excerpts from 'The Women of Troy', 'The Phoenician Women', 'Hecabe' and 'Iphigenia in Aulis' to create a modern theatrical interpretation of Euripides' ideas. Euripides used the plays to express his opposition to war through irony. The senselessness, the oppression, the loss of individual rights apply equally to the Falklands, Gulf War or Vietnam as they did to the Peloponnesian Wars in the 5th Century B.C.

Although having the language to call on as a strong base, the piece is very physical in its presentation. Fools Gallery's work explores new methods of theatrical

presentation. The major part of the company's earlier work centred on the 'Images from the Background' series — 'Standard operating Procedure', 'It Bleeds, It Sleeps' and 'Original Sin'.

The Dragon of Ares will be performed at Childers St Hall from 2nd March to 19th March. Performances will be at 8.30pm, Wednesday to Saturday. Bookings can be made on 49 8810.



Throwing a tantra? Then try...

TRANSCENDENTAL MEDITATION — An Educational Tool

The Transcendental Meditation (TM) Program is a well known and scientifically validated means of unfolding full creative potential and improving health in every aspect of life. Almost a household word now, TM has been taught for over twenty years in Australia and has achieved recognition in medicine, business management and education as an effective means of reducing stress and bringing life in accord with natural law.

In the past three years Transcendental Meditation has been taught in schools and universities all over the world, because of the benefits of increasing learning ability, improving creativity and strengthening confidence. Both teachers and students have found great benefit from the release of stress and tension and the increase in vitality which Transcendental Meditation affords and have found that it helps all areas of creative endeavour to flourish. Because TM releases stress and normalizes the functioning of the nervous system, the mind becomes clearer and more wide awake and the body becomes more healthy. Seven hundred research studies in over 40 countries have shown that TM can help you in many ways.

— Learning becomes easier and more enjoyable,

— Memory improves

— Creativity develops

— Problem solving abilities improve

— Athletic performance, reaction time and mind-body co-ordination are enhanced.

— The ability to organize information improves

— Health improves e.g. normalisation of weight, improved sleep, less nervousness, more vitality.

— Confidence and self esteem increase

— Personality is enriched.

Many students on campus now enjoy the increased success and satisfaction that their twice daily 15-20 minute periods of TM provide. The TM Technique is simple to learn. It requires no beliefs, membership of a group or change of lifestyle. It is a simple, natural and effortless technique that anyone can learn regardless of talents or abilities. It does not require any concentration as it makes use of the natural tendency of the mind to evolve towards greater fulfillment, knowledge and ability.

The Transcendental Meditation technique is a practical aspect of a very ancient yet sophisticated science of Consciousness developed in the Vedic Tradition thousands of years ago and recently brought to light by Maharishi Mahash Yogi. Through gaining a very intimate understanding of the fabric of their own consciousness, these scientists, using subjective means of exploration were able to gain a very precise knowledge of the natural laws which govern all processes in the universe. They discovered that the least excited state of their own consciousness which TM gave them access to was none other than the least excited state of matter, the ground state of the universe, the unified field which was the basis of all structures in existence. They truly realised the significance of the universal axiom that in order to really know about anything in life 'First know Thyself'.

Many prominent scientists in the world now feel that understanding and discovery in modern science have now reached the level of the ultimate in the advances of quantum mechanics. With

the practical application of this knowledge it is now possible to harness the full potential of natural law. Even though modern science started from the objective approach to natural law, it has now penetrated to the level of discovery of pure subjectivity — the self referral field of infinite correlation and unitary transformation.

The recent development of supergravity theory in physics — a theory of the unified field of natural law — has discovered the quality of self referral in the superparticle, the fundamental unmanifest basis of the multiplicity of all the laws of nature.

This property of self referral is the attribute of consciousness, and identifies consciousness — the ultimate value of subjectivity — as the unified basis of natural law. The entire shift from classical physics to quantum mechanics, in which intelligence is located in the unmanifest wave function reinforces our understanding of consciousness, or pure subjectivity as the fundamental ingredient of natural law.

It is necessary that education develops from the present stage where it teaches only the objective approach to natural law to include the subjective approach to natural law. Our knowledge of the themes, patterns and ordering principles in nature which we refer to as natural laws has been developed through a remarkable refinement of objective means of gaining knowledge. The Vedic scientists came to many of the same discoveries through subjective means. TM gives one an intimate conscious experience of the dynamics of natural law in one's own self, its application to one's emotions, thoughts, actions and behaviour and the implication of this experience in all areas of life.

Large groups of people practising TM and the advanced TM Sidhi techniques together are known to produce major social and environmental influences. When they stir the unified field of natural law deep within their our consciousness, waves of harmony and coherence spread in the environment, neutralizing negativity and stress and promoting balance in nature. Research has shown significant decreases in crime rates, hospital admissions and accident rates. TM has even been used successfully to soothe violence in war zones. Recently in Australia we had a taste of this super-radiance effect when over 400 practitioners of the advanced TM Sidhi techniques gathered in Goulburn during January to generate a wave of coherence in Australian national consciousness. Some success was already apparent on the first day of the assembly when strong rains fell throughout NSW even breaking the drought in places like Coonabarrabran. The TM movement is currently arranging a permanent facility for this large group to continue practising their TM Sidhi program together daily for the subtle yet powerful effects it can have on the nation.

The Students International Meditation Society has been an affiliated society on campus now for many years and looks forward to providing a regular program of events for its members again this year. All persons interested in finding out more about the TM program, are invited to attend an introductory talk during Orientation Week on Monday, Tuesday or Thursday at 12.30pm in Haydon Allen G25. Existing meditators are invited to attend a group meditation on Tuesday at 12 noon in G 25.

All enquiries Phone: 54 3961. 24



Pléiade

Whence I was directed in my dreams,
I came to Joachim du Bellay on a windy hill,
And had with him companionship so still
As summer leaves over rapid mountain streams.

Why the night had spoken to me of him
Only esoteric research could reveal —
But Jung and Freud together
Could find no synthesis so real.

— R.E. McArthur

From India
THE WORLD'S GREATEST SAROD PLAYER

ALI AKBAR KHAN

with drummer
SWAPAN CHAUDHURI

AN ABSOLUTE GENIUS... THE GREATEST MUSICIAN IN THE WORLD

Yehudi Menuhin

CANBERRA SCHOOL OF MUSIC
5PM FRIDAY, MARCH 4
Adults \$15.90. Concessions & Artscard holders \$10.90
Great reductions for groups of 10 or more
Book Now! Canberra Box 474195, M.B.F. House,
175 London Circuit, Civic.

ALI AKBAR KHAN, musician, composer and teacher, is returning to Australia for his third tour in 1983. One of India's most skilled living musicians, Ali Akbar Khan plays a mean sarod — the 25-string Indian lute. He will appear in concert with tabla drummer Swapan Chaudhuri, former accompanist of Ravi Shanker. Don't miss it!

Students, Employment and the Economic Crisis



The aim of the following discussion is to provide background information and supporting arguments regarding the need for students to mobilise alongside workers in the struggle against contemporary measures designed to 'manage' the present crisis of capitalism.

It is essential in fact that students move beyond general pronouncements of egalitarian objectives and student/worker solidarity, to tackle specific issues of immediate practical significance. One such issue is the response of the major political parties to the economic crisis in Australia. Both the Liberal Party and the Labor Party have, at the time of writing adopted policies which are basically against the interests of students and workers. As such, it is vital that we register our resolute opposition to the measures proposed. The reasons why we should oppose the policy directions of the two major political parties are briefly discussed below.

Effects of the Crisis

It is more than clear that workers in particular are being singled out as a major problem source contributing to the current economic crisis. The politicians and mass media continually emphasize that too many wage rises is the central practical problem at the moment, and that efforts must be made to restrain the demands of workers. Little is said about the 'logic' of the capitalist system, i.e., the drive for accumulation of capital, and how the people's needs (e.g. food, shelter, medical services, education, work) are given a back seat when it comes to the needs of 'free enterprise' to make a profit. The origins of the problem lie in fact with the structuring of the capitalist system itself — a system based on the exploitation of production workers and unlimited consumption of goods and services — which increasingly cannot ensure the corporate sector the market conditions whereby products can be sold for that sector's own immediate gain.



Nevertheless, workers are told that unemployment is *their* problem, and that in order to alleviate the situation those people with jobs must exercise 'restraint' in their pay demands. The attack on employees and the families of employees is two-pronged. On the one hand, the social wage has been sharply reduced in the last few years. The dismantling of the welfare system has seen dole and pension benefits decline in real terms, the cost of medical treatment being shoved on to the backs of the direct 'consumer', and education come under attack. More specifically, throughout the education system the trend is toward costs being shifted from the State to the individual/family, as evidenced by reduced living allowances and government scholarships, attempts to introduce tertiary institution fees, and so on. This has had and will continue to have a marked effect on a) the opportunity of students from 'disadvantaged' backgrounds and social positions to attend post-school institutions, and b) the educational conditions of further study itself. These cutbacks represent the area usually seen as the focus of concern for 'student' issues.

On the other hand, the wage levels of workers are under considerable threat at the moment. The existence of a 'reserve army' of unemployed provides employers both directly, and via the Commonwealth and State governments, the ideological and practical ammunition needed to attempt to force workers to accept a substantial fall in real wages. The right and need for everyone to have a job, however, is not being tackled. Rather we are presented with the argument that we can reduce unemployment by cutting the income of workers. Not only is this patently false (insofar as only the rate, but not the degree, of retrenchments is affected by such a scheme), but it also begs the question of what the thousands of persons who are unemployed are going to do with their time and resources and energy. This must be seen as a 'student' issue as well. After all, as Paul Myers of Flinders University so aptly put it at the AUS Conference, 'Unemployment is one issue students cannot graduate from'. After our tenure at college, university, TAFE or institute we are thrown on to the labour market where chances at getting a job are becoming ever more slim, and if we do find work, the conditions and wages for our labour are deteriorating rapidly. Thus, we can see that at a basic level of conditions and opportunities, the interests of both students and workers are much the same. The crisis is not our fault, and we should not have to endure the present and proposed hardships imposed upon us by politicians and employers.

At its Annual Conference held at the ANU in January of this year, the AUS Council adopted the following resolutions with regard to the current state of the economy:

(a) That the AUS resolutely oppose attempts by any political party to place the burden of the contemporary economic crisis on the backs of workers, women and students. This occurs through the presentation of the crisis in terms of the 'wage' problem, and in turn attacking the living standards of workers, and/or through cutting back on the social wage, which in turn directly affects one's ability to pay for education, medical services and so on. AUS notes with concern that the brunt of the current economic depression is borne by women and the working class and that the Federal Liberal Government and employers are using what is the failure of the Capitalist system as a club to bash the labour movement and retract the hard-won gains made in working conditions and wages through the struggle of the working class. AUS recognises that such attacks can only be resisted by a concerted and united front of unions, students, community and action groups.

(b) That the AUS stand opposed to any form of 'wage freeze' or 'wage pause', and to any form of negotiation or trade-off of increases in the social wage, price control or tax cuts for a 'restraint' on direct industrial wages and 'no-strike' agreements. The total wage (social wage and industrial wage) must be maintained for all workers.

The primary issue to be addressed is not wage levels or inflation but large-scale unemployment. The first priority of any political party should be to take measures to ensure full employment. Steps toward this could include support of a 35 hour week without loss in pay, nationalisation of industry, increased spending on public works programmes, restructuring the taxation system, etc.

The Liberal Response — Coercion

The Liberal Party answer to the crisis is to centre on inflation as *the* problem. High unemployment, as we know, is accorded little practical attention. The result of this position is two-fold. On the one hand, the Commonwealth government is restructuring state finances away from the welfare sector in order to channel more money into propping up capitalist accumulation. On the other hand, because of high levels of unemployment, the Government is putting pressure on workers to cut their wages demands in the interests of the national good (read 'capitalist profits'). More concretely, the Government is attempting to coerce workers to accept a lower standard of living through

i) initially offering cuts in (direct) income tax in exchange for wage restraint by the unions, and

ii) more recently attempting to arbitrarily impose a 'wage freeze', or as it is sometimes called, a 'wage pause'. We might mention here a recent study by the Melbourne university Institute of Applied Economics and Social Research, which shows that the current wage freeze would depress consumer demand and lead to higher unemployment. The study in fact criticises the notion of 'one person's wage rise takes another person's job' and argues that, if anything, the strength of wages growth had actually helped prevent a great fall in demand for goods.

Cuts in both the social wage and the industrial wage only adds further to the burden of students, workers and unemployed, without offering anything for these people to look forward to in the immediate or long-term future.



The Labor Response — Consensus

On the surface, the response of the Labor Party appears to be more favourable to workers and students. In effect, what the Labor Party is presently trying to negotiate with unions is a social wage deal. Whether known as a 'prices and incomes policy' or as a 'social contract', the name of the game is the same: Unions are to agree to not fight for wage gains, and to keep the industrial peace, and in return the government will ensure that workers will be guaranteed such things as lower taxes, increased social welfare spending, and/or price controls.



Historically, however, efforts by (usually) Labor Governments to rule by consensus through the making of social contract deals have failed miserably, and done little more than to worsen the position of workers. Such was the case with Whitlam's 1975 initiative, the wage indexation scheme; the policies of the British Labour Government from 1974 to 1979; and the case in Sweden which finally ended when workers mobilised *en masse* in 1980 against the long term social agreements of the Swedish model.

With respect to student responses, both of the major party positions must be criticized. First of all, the policies of the Liberal Party can be rejected out of hand. It is abundantly clear that 'Razor Gang' tactics are not in the interests of students. Loan schemes and similar expressions of an inequitable 'user-pays' principle would have major negative effects on the basis and character of student participation in post-school institutions.

Secondly, while different in several respects, the Labor Party strategy must be opposed as it stands. While the ALP is associated with the interest of workers (and the Liberals with the employers), the fact is that it is failing to adequately meet the needs of workers and students at the present time. Normally from the students' viewpoint any increases to educational spending would be welcomed. However, if such increases originate in economic arrangements such as a social wage deal, the gains to be made will be marginal both in monetary terms (recognising the differential allocation of government funds to private and public educational institutions, and the divergent needs of the different levels within the educational system as a whole), and in relation to the sacrifices that are necessary in order to make such a deal in the first place. Most importantly, the full political cost of supporting ALP policy is better measured in terms of the losses students would experience upon entering the labour market.

Similar to the Liberal Party, the ALP policy offers very little in the way of ending unemployment, and continues to place the burden of the crisis on the backs of the workers. Furthermore, the social wage deal would in effect make it that much harder for workers to mobilise for a greater share of the benefits which the richness of this country in human and natural resources has to offer. As the mass party of the working class, the ALP should not be seeking to neutralise the only real weapon (i.e. industrial and strike action) workers have in their fight against the crisis tactics of employers. As Ariel Couchman of Monash University commented during the AUS debate on the economy, 'Overall, any form of negotiation or trade off aimed at restraint on direct industrial wages ends to undermine the legitimacy of industrial action and replaces it with nebulous processes of negotiation and consultation, as well as providing ready scape-goats in those who resort to industrial action'. The interests of workers can only be defended and advanced at this point in time if they come together in a collective demonstration of their strength. And it is the ALP which should be providing the frontline leadership for mass action campaigns aimed at combating strategies which make workers suffer the consequences of the crisis. If this leadership is not forthcoming, then it is up to us to put pressure on the parliamentary representatives and rank-and-file members of the Labor Party so that they will be forced to initiate measures which do in fact serve the interests of the working class.

The Response of Students

There is no intrinsic reason why everyone in Australia should not be able to work; nor is there any intrinsic reason why education, medical services, childcare, housing, public transport and so on should not be freely available to the people most in need of these services and facilities. Which is but another way of saying that the allocation of our society's resources should be oriented to the needs of the people in the interests of the people, and not toward corporate profit. Most of us I am sure support in general, the idea of a system where inequality and poverty are no longer a structural feature of the society, and where people really do control their own destinies.

If gains are to be made for students then we have to recognize that the broader forces working against radical social transformation must be faced head on. The economic crisis in Australia cannot objectively be blamed on workers, and students and workers should not have to bear the brunt of the effects of the crisis. The policies of the two major mass political parties implicitly and explicitly are geared to maintaining business investment and production for corporate gain. Simply stated, they have ordered the social priorities the wrong way. What is needed today in fact is a vigorous campaign by students to oppose all attacks on the social wage, the concerted effort of students, and groups such as women's organisations, blacks, pensioners, and so on, to unite with militant working class movements in a broad front to say that 'Enough is enough! What we demand are genuine socialist alternatives which put the people first!'.

Rob White

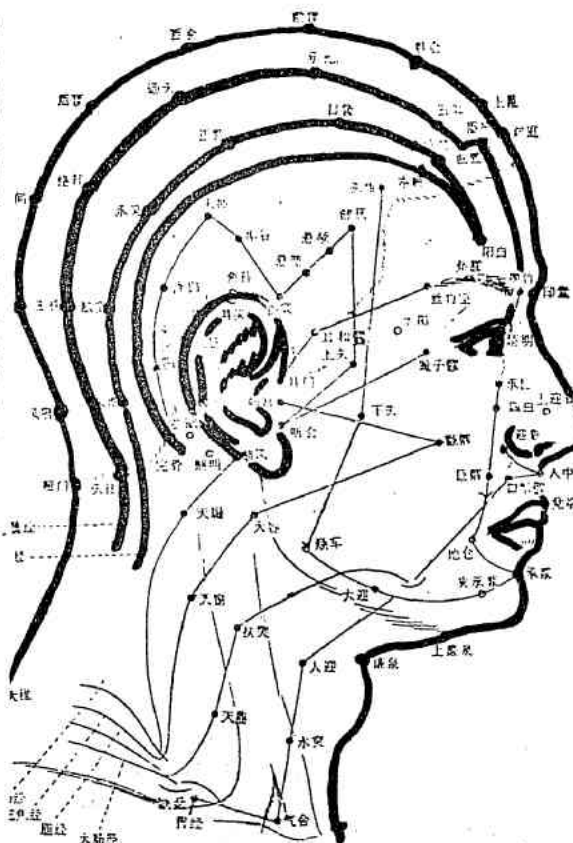
SPORTS UNION

TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE

Following representations from Lindsay Yeates and Roger Carter, the Sports Council has agreed to sponsor a clinic offering traditional Chinese medical health care to Sports Union members during the 1983 academic year. A reduced fee of \$2 per consultation will be charged to help defray costs.

The clinic will operate from the Activities Room of the University Sports Centre, and there will be facilities to deal with up to twelve patients at one time. It will be open twice a week, on Mondays and Fridays (except on University or public holidays, and during mid-semester and term breaks). The first patients will be seen at 8am and the last 11.30am with the clinic closing at midday. Although there may be vacancies, it is best to make an appointment by ringing (49) 2860 or calling into the Sports Union's Recreation Office during the Sports Centre's opening hours seven days a week - leaving the casual 'drop-ins' for times of emergency only.

Receipts (outlining the conditions under which treatment is offered) will be issued when payment is made at the Sports Centre shop. The \$2 fee will only be accepted from those who can positively identify themselves as current members of the Sports Union, viz. Either those who can produce a current ANU Student Card with their photograph on the back, or other members of the Sports Union



who produce evidence of current Sports Union membership as well as some identification to confirm that they are, in fact, the member in question. In the event of a dispute, the burden of proof will lie with the supposed member.

Because of the nature of the sponsorship, and other constraints that could be placed on the operation of such a clinic from both inside and outside of the University, there can be no exceptions to this 'Members Only' rule, so you are asked to view it as a condition enabling the whole operation to take place. For members of the public, 'Hirers of Sports Union Facilities', and other non-members, the Sports Council has already permitted access to the private consultations held at the Sports Centre, Monday to Friday, at a fee of \$20 per consultation (\$15 for Sports Union members).

Both Lindsay and Roger have been trained in traditional Chinese acupuncture, diagnosis, herbal medicine, dietetics, manipulative therapy and massage. They have been responsible for teaching Traditional Chinese Massage and delivering traditional Chinese health care on this campus for four years now. They will examine, diagnose and prescribe treatment for all who attend the clinic. They will be assisted in their treatment by past students of their massage courses, who will work under their direction - any acupuncture or manipulative therapy will be given by Lindsay or Roger.

Owing to the physical location and setup of the clinic, total privacy and/or confidential treatment cannot be guaranteed - however, every effort will be made to make it as private as possible. Notwithstanding that, the standard of treatment delivered will be no less than that received during private consultations.

Traditional Chinese medical techniques have often been found to assist disorders such as general malaise, physical and emotional stress, digestive problems and upsets, sports injuries, stiffness, pain and other discomfort, difficulty in sleeping or concentrating, colds and 'flu, glandular fever, fatigue from study or overwork etc.

Prior to your treatment you will be asked to complete a simple statistical questionnaire (with no mention of your name whatsoever) which will help the Sports Union compile some sort of 'profile' of the clinic's users.

Any Sports Union member who receives treatment for an injury sustained during any sporting activity on campus - not necessarily playing or training with an official ANU team - may be eligible to apply to the Sports Union Office (first floor of the University Sports Centre) for a refund of their \$2 fee subsequent to treatment.

The introduction of this clinic is a novel step for an Australian university sports association to take and we are certain that this 'additional' medicine (NB not 'alternative' medicine) will make a valuable long-term contribution to the general health and wellbeing of all our members whether actively engaged in sports or not. The clinic's continuing presence on this campus will be determined solely by the level of your patronage - so come along and keep it (and yourself) alive.

ANU Sports Union.

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SPRING INTO ACTION

The University Sports Centre is offering a variety of recreational classes in first semester. Morning classes for those who wish to start their day actively include - Be fit, running, exercise to music, and beginners' jazz ballet. Lunchtime recreational classes include Hatha Yoga, keep fit, exercise to music, and tennis coaching. While evenings possess jazz ballet, exercise to music, Hatha Yoga, Raja Yoga, social dance and tennis coaching. The Sports Centre also is offering Wing Chun, Tai Chi and traditional Chinese massage courses.

First semester sees the introduction of a health clinic for members of the Sports Union, which offers traditional Chinese medical treatment.

Fitness testing and individual programs and advice for fitness is also available to those who are hoping to increase their fitness level, improve their physical appearance, or just get into shape.

During first semester intermural sports are operating during the lunch-hour for those desiring to become a member of a sports team or enter their own teams in volleyball, basketball, soccer, touch football and netball competitions.

For further information contact Wendy Orman, the ANU Sports and Recreation Officer on 49 2860 during business hours or come in and see her at the Sports & Recreation Office in the Sports Centre. Watch for the first semester Sport & Recreation Program available during O - Week.

Classes available for first semester

Mornings:

Monty's Be Fit - Mon. Wed. 8-9am
Sheila's Jazz Ballet -
Mon. Wed. 7.30 - 9am
Exercise to Music with Sherri
Tues. Fri. 8-9am
Wanda's Jazz Ballet
Thurs. 8-9am
Bruce's Running Class
Tues. Thurs. 8-9am
Tai Chi Ch'uan
Monday-Friday, 7.30-8.30am
Chinese Massage
Saturday, 9.30-12.30

Lunchtime:

Robijn's Hatha Yoga
Mon. 12.30-1.30pm
Marshall's Tennis Coaching
Tues. 12.30 - 1.30pm
Intramural Sport
12.00-2pm
Mon & Wed. - volleyball
Tues. - basketball
Thurs. - Netball
Fri. - Soccer
Barbara's Keep Fit
Tues. 12.00-1.00
Thurs. 1.00-2.00
Exercise with Music with Sherri
Wed 12 - 1.00 & 1.00-2.00pm

Evenings:

Exercise to Music with Lee
Mon 5.15 - 6.15pm
Wednesday
Gymnastics with Melanie
Tues. Thurs. 7.15-8.15pm
Marshall's Tennis Coaching
Mon. 4-5 beg., 5-6 adv.
Wed. 4-5 inter/beg
5-6 inter/adv.
Wing Chun Kuen
Tues. 5.30-7.30pm
Gymnastics with Melanie
Tues, Thurs 7.15-8.15pm
Tai Chi Ch'uan
Thurs. 5.30-6.30pm
John's Raja Yoga
Mon. 5.30-7.00pm
Robijn's Hatha Yoga
Tues. 5.30-6.30pm beg.
Wed. Intermediates.
Peter's Jazz Ballet
Tues 5.30-6.30pm
Wendy's Social Dance
Wed. 6.15-7.15pm
Traditional Chinese Massage
Thurs. 6.30-9.30pm

For information on fees and enrolments ring Wendy, the ANU Sports & Recreation Officer, on (49) 2860. Business hours or come in and see her at the Sports Centre.

Come along and be a part of our
Spring Into Action
Semester

2XX

1008
PUBLIC RADIO

Our office number is 49 4512 and we are located in Kingsley St Hall just on the edge of the ANU campus - right next door to Toad Hall.
2XX
P.O. Box 4
Mail can be sent to: Canberra, 2601

2XX is located at 1008 kHz on your AM dial. It is a community access station, holding a C class licence and is a member of the Public Broadcasting Association of Australia. We are similar to, but different from, other public broadcasters such as 4ZZZ and 3 CR in that we are totally uncommercial. Whatever your interests, you are sure to hear about it on 2XX. We certainly don't play bland music that will please everyone, but concentrate on specialty music areas. We are not, however, *only* a music station but have many hours devoted to current affairs and issues (both local and national), broadcasts from ethnic communities and community groups such as the Trades and Labour Council and the Central American Solidarity Group. 2XX is committed to non-mainstream music, the exchange of information and ideas, cultivating and expanding community awareness of social issues and events.

2XX is funded almost totally by the community it serves, through annual subscriptions from its listeners, from donations and fund raising benefits. Community groups and regular concerts also contribute to our general revenue. To help support and keep the station alive each listener should become a subscriber. You can do this by calling into our office during business hours or sending to 2XX \$25 for employed people or \$10 for underprivileged listeners i.e. unemployed, students or pensioners.

There are approximately 200 volunteers who are involved in keeping 2XX on the airwaves. Their participation varies from technical maintenance, to answering phones to putting together programs. Any member of the community can become a 2XX worker merely by dropping into the station and offering their services. All our announcers are unpaid workers who are trained at 2XX. Training courses are held every eight weeks and the only pre-requisite is a commitment to alternative media and that you are a 2XX subscriber - which brings us to the question of finances.

2XX has a commitment to promote local and international talent that cannot be catered for in other areas (i.e. commercial stations). We hold regular concerts that reflect the nature of our programming. Groups we have brought to Canberra range from the bluegrass of Chris Duffy to reggae from UB40 to electro-popsters Ya Ya Choral and all manner of artists between these extremes.

You have only to listen to 2XX to find out when and where the next gig is or call us during office hours. If you're new to Canberra at 5.15pm weekdays we have a comprehensive listing of what's happening in town that evening.

The bearer of a 2XX subscriber card is entitled to many benefits, including discounts at a wide range of Canberra business houses, discounts at all 2XX concerts and best of all the pleasure of maintaining alternative media in the ACT.

2XX is for you, the community of its listeners to participate in with active, financial and moral support. We also encourage feedback and criticism concerning all aspects of our programs. Please don't hesitate to let us know what you think - it's the only way we can progressively improve.

Below are times of programs that may interest you.



Monday to Friday	
5.00-6.45	Country Music
6.45-9.00	Sunrise: General music, 2XX News and National News Headlines, Community Information
9.00-12.00	Interchange: an interchange of ideas: social, political, health, welfare and environment
12.00-2.00	Spectrum: Eclectic Music, Community News and Information, 2XX Local News *
2.00-4.00	Kaleidoscope: Mon: Rock, Tues: International, Wed: Country, Thurs: Women & Music, Fri: Folk *
4.00-6.30	Sunset: Modern music, Community Information, Wot's On
6.30-9.00	Ethnic Broadcasting
9.00-9.30	Mon: Science Prog., Tues: S. Pacific & Timor News, Wed: Best of interchange, Thurs: Aboriginal Prog., Fri: Country Music
9.30-11.30	Specialty Music: Mon: Fine Music, Tues: Folk, Wed: Jazz, Thurs: Blues, Fri: Shake Rattle'n'Roll
11.30-1.00	Progression: Mon: Rock (11.00), Tues: Folk (11.00), Wed: Modern Music, Thurs: Blues and Soul, Fri: Rock (11.00)

* Tuesday 1.30-2.30 Hospital Hour

Saturday	Sunday
6.00-9.00 Saturday Morning Sports	6.00-7.30 Sunrise
9.00-10.30 Woody's Country Music	7.30-8.00 Pedal Power
10.30-12.00 Redneck Rock	8.00-10.30 Lark in the Morning: Folk†
12.00-2.00 Rave Review Show	10.30-11.00 Environment Show
2.00-3.00 Wallaby Stew: Acoustic music	11.00-12.00 Double Exposure: Current Affairs Issues
3.00-4.00 A Wop Bop: Rock	12.00-1.30 Accent: Multicultural Programme
4.00-5.00 Carribeat: Reggae	1.30-3.00 Writer's Workshop
5.00-8.00 Oz Rock	3.00-5.00 Fantasy: Women's Programme
8.00-11.30 Rock Reviews	5.00-7.00 Hit Parade of Yesterday
11.30-1.00 Progression: Rock	7.00-9.00 Art-E-Faxx: Art ACT
	9.00-9.30 East European Perspectives
	9.30-11.00 Trad Jazz
	11.00-1.00 Point Blank: Rock music

† Welsh programme once a month 8.00-8.30

★ what's left?? ★

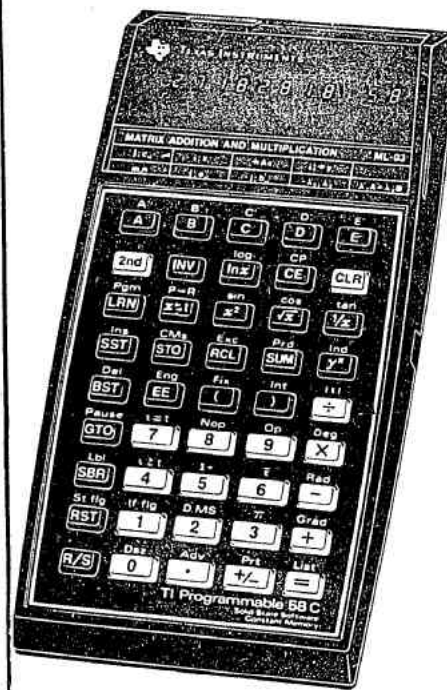
ANU Left Group is comprised of all the activists on campus who are not right-wingers or pseudo-'independents'. This means we are anything from communists to ALP students. Our major focus is campaign-oriented, grass roots activism - that is getting out there and working with and for students. We campaign on a wide range of issues - student administration, access and welfare, education activism (assessment and curriculum) women's issues, AUS (the national union), peace, environment and international issues.

We have no hard and fast 'rules'; we work together democratically, without hierarchical structures.

Currently the Left controls both the Students' Association and the Union Board of Management, so in 1983 we hope to put many of our ideas into practice.

If you would like to get some idea of left activities and ideas, look at the Counter Course Handbook, Alternative Law Handbook, 'Socialist Rose' (Socialist students' newsletter) and 'Woroni'. And come to our meeting, -

Wednesday March 2 --- 5pm
Meetings Room
(behind Kuotholes Bar
Union Building)



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27

LIFE, THE UNIVERSE AND ALMOST EVERYTHING



Editorial

This page is a new section of Woroni, coinciding with Orientation Week and the start of First Term. It is hoped that it will be a regular feature in Woroni throughout the year. As the title suggests, it will be modest in its aims, encompassing human life in all its aspects - particularly relationships, thought and emotion. Well, why not? I mean you don't want to read about life in all its trivial detail; you want facts, hard facts: like the fact that statistically you're more likely to be kicked to death by a donkey than eaten by a shark, that there are more hairdressers than steelworkers in America, or that three quarters of doctors in Russia are women. Facts that won't let you down at important social events.

So, you've read this far, congratulations! Please read on. It's hard to write for people who have prodigious amounts of other material to read (students?) - they get bored easily. University isn't like a dentist's waiting room where people are so desperate they'll read anything, even their own academic texts. There are already enough 'heavy' articles around that require a fistful of amphetamines and an oxygen tent for you to stay awake through just one paragraph. I hope that this newsheet will be sufficiently different. To give you some idea of the Content, features will appear on the following topics, to mention but a few:

- Sexism and relationships
- Creativity and learning
- Falling in and out of love
- Sexuality
- Living as a student
- Overcoming hopelessness about nuclear war
- Ecological issues
- Rational eating
- Allergies.

There will also be poems, short stories, letters, quizzes and questionnaires.

NEIL ADAMS

call for contributions

To prevent this page from becoming too heavy or irrelevant, you will have to send in contributions and ideas. Otherwise I will have to write it all myself, and much as I love to see my work in print, it will be too much like hard work. So, bring out those creative pieces of writing you've been hoarding.. PUT PEN TO PAPER. Yes you, the person who's holding Woroni at this very moment. All contributions are welcome - poems, experiences, information, articles relevant to the theme of this page. The more you can do this, the more it will be of interest. Your name does not have to appear in print if you do not want it to.

Write to the editor, Neil Adams, c/- Counselling Centre, (ex. 2442)

[The views expressed here are not necessarily those of the Counselling Centre or Woroni.]

Coming to University

Coming to uni for the first time is generally an exciting and positive event, and also at times stressful. You have come to get a degree, but uni should be much more than gaining academic qualifications - it should help you in becoming independent, thinking about life, decision-making and gaining work skills. People arrive with very different expectations and backgrounds, but there are challenges and issues that are common to most new students (particularly young undergraduates) For example:

- Leaving home/parents/friends for first time
- Starting a new social life
- Learning to live with others in halls or houses
- Handling exams and studying
- Planning life in an unstructured environment
- Balancing conflicting demands of work, family, study and social life
- Remembering to enjoy life.

FEELING LOST AND LONELY - IT'S NATURAL

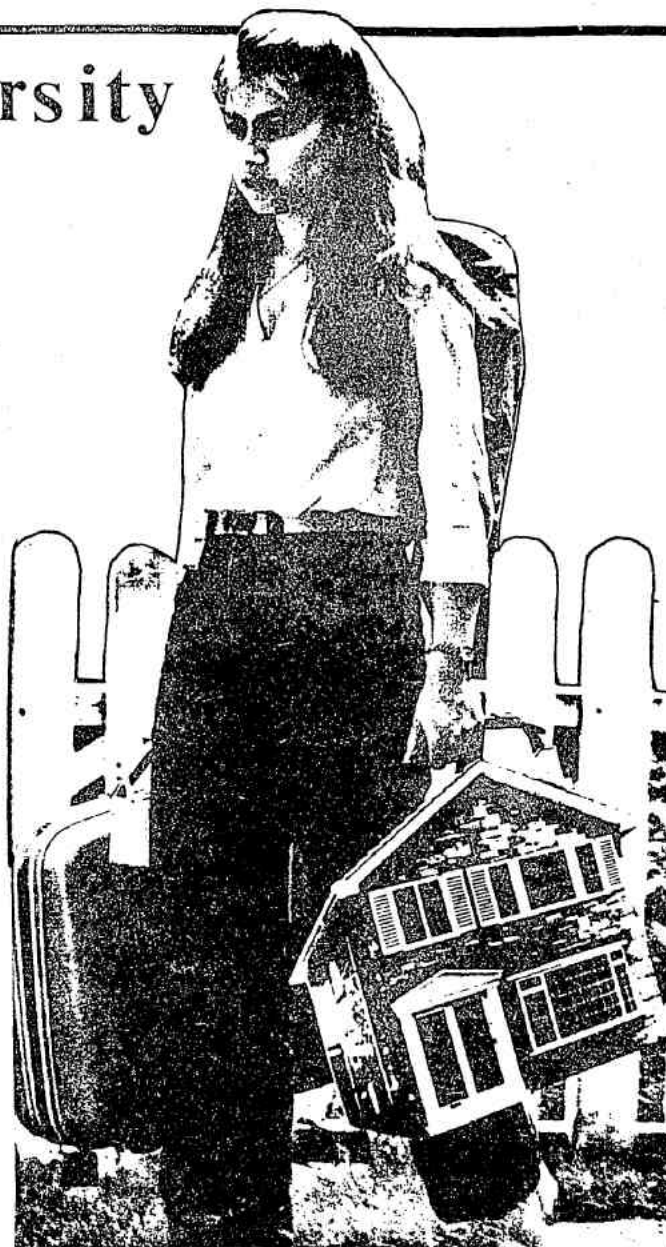
People react in highly individual ways to the same situations - some arrive and feel immediately at home, others feel nervous and lost. There'd probably be something wrong with you if you didn't feel apprehensive at all. It is a natural reaction to a new and unknown situation. But despite such feelings you are expected to get down to studying - this is not always easy. You may wonder about your ability to do the work. There are few guidelines on how to study; it's very different from school, whether you left recently or some years ago. At university you're left to study long hours on your own, to plough through reading lists, digest chunks of books and articles, learn legal/scientific/analytical thought processes, present arguments in tutorials and so on, all without clear guidance about how to do so. Fortunately there is an excellent Communications and Study Skills unit on campus where you can find help with such matters.

1983- THE YEAR OF THE STUDENT?

Many students experience considerable difficulties in coming to university and staying. One of the major problems is finance. Only 11% of students receive TEAS, while the rest live from parents' allowances, off the dole, savings or full-time/part-time employment. In fact it is a considerable feat for some students to study at all, for example, in the case of single parents. Anyone can afford to feel proud of coming to university - in this day and age it's an accomplishment. Perhaps 1983 should also be the Year of the Student. Young people are being increasingly pressured to grab jobs now, rather than risk unemployment in the future despite having a degree. Generally however, graduates still have better prospects on the job market with a degree behind them.

STUDENT LIFE IS UNIQUE

It is actually possible to enjoy university and study as well. Some of you may be here for five years, most for at least three. That's far too long for you not to enjoy it. There are many good things about uni life - an absence of a rigid 9-5 life style (for full-timers),



freedom to explore a whole world of knowledge, opportunities to meet a large number of diverse people, and access to excellent library, cultural and sporting facilities. University is unique - a quasi-bohemian, ecologically alternative lifestyle, if you want it to be.

IS CO-OPERATION POSSIBLE IN A COMPETITIVE SYSTEM ?

There is much evidence to suggest that we learn best when co-operating rather than competing, when we share ideas and teach others rather than study in isolation. This intuitively makes sense. Think of the times when you have sat down and explained your ideas to an interested listener/s. You tend to remember things more clearly and discover new ideas. We all have a need to share ideas and information, and use others as a sounding board. For many the education system discourages co-operation by the way it is structured and by its system of assessment.

If you look at children, before they are assimilated into the education system, they indulge in egocentric and then co-operative play, learning from each other. But individual schools and parents may discourage this and reward children for getting ahead by competing. Co-operation also gets confused with cheating. Clearly, challenges are needed to stretch our ability, but competition does more than this:- through it education prepares young people to capitulate to 'the system' outside. Generally it is the fittest academically that survive to reach university. One would think that by this stage the rules could be relaxed, but no, they are as stringent as ever.

Student pressure (e.g. from the Education Collective) has helped establish more flexible assessment procedures and study groups. It is in every student's interest to be involved in course planning

and content, in assessment procedures, in monitoring sexism in language and so on, to make study more interesting, relevant and fair.

THE STUDY GROUP

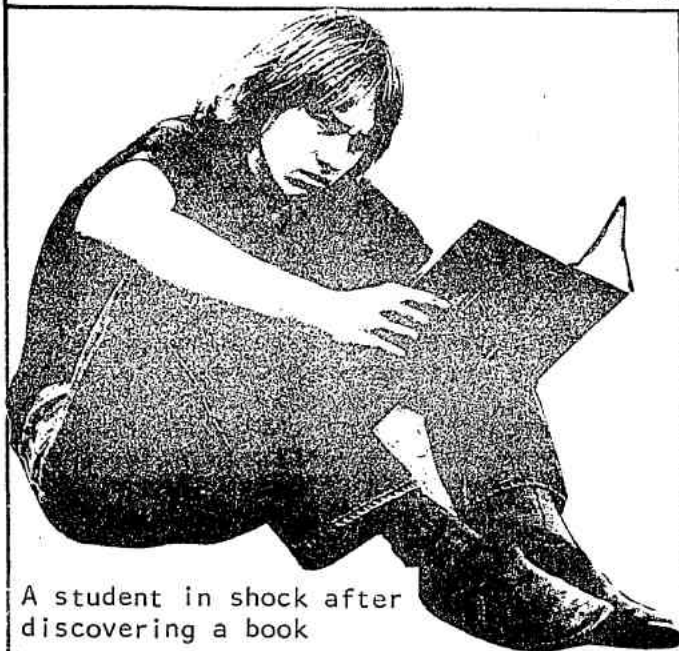
This is one way that students have tried in the past to study more effectively; the possible advantages of group study are many. However, they often fail, firstly because while members might co-operate *within* the group, their work is still marked 'competitively' outside, and secondly because guidelines within the groups are often lacking. The first problem can be resolved by changes in assessment, the second by introduction of

certain guidelines for the groups e.g. (1) that at least one person needs to be responsible for the group as a whole, even if decisions are made by consensus; (2) that each person should have equal time within the group to present his/her work, to think aloud, to ask for feedback or whatever; (3) that during discussions *everyones'* view should be heard, so that the more talkative don't dominate the group.

These are examples of principles which have helped study groups to become effective. If we are responsible for our own learning, rather than waiting for knowledge to be handed to us on a plate, the increase in understanding is enormous.

One final comment, university can be a wonderland. There are many problems, but the university is not out for your head. If you feel like Alice pushing open the door, about to enter, then take hope. It is possible to retain your enthusiasm, originality, and to trust your own thinking.

CO-COUNSELLING: a student support system



A student in shock after discovering a book

BECOMING A CO-COUNSELLOR

The basis of co-counselling is when two people get together to take turns in giving each other their complete attention. Many people prefer this to the formality of going to a counsellor, or to asking a friend to help. While we go to friends most of the time, there can be complications — they may be emotionally involved with us, may be not in a position to help, may be unavailable or just unreceptive. Furthermore most ways of giving and getting help involve a one-way dependency on another person, whereas true communication involves a two-way exchange.

Generally we are helped most by people we like and respect and trust, but while co-counsellors provide many of the aspects of friendship, there aren't the complications.

Co-counsellors meet in small groups to discuss the skills and theory of co-counselling, and learn through demonstrations and practice. Co-counselling can help you not only to resolve your own personal tangles, but also to affect the situation around you.

HELPING FRIENDS

What can you do if a friend comes to you upset, depressed or in tears? — Cheer them up, calm them down, lecture them, get them drunk, give advice, call for help? Listening (really listening) helps a lot, but we can play a more active part in giving them a new perspective on their problems. If you're the kind of person in whom people confide, you're probably a natural co-counsellor. However when you need a shoulder to cry on, perhaps your friends cannot help — this is when co-counselling can provide you with strong and capable support.

Interested?

INTERESTED?

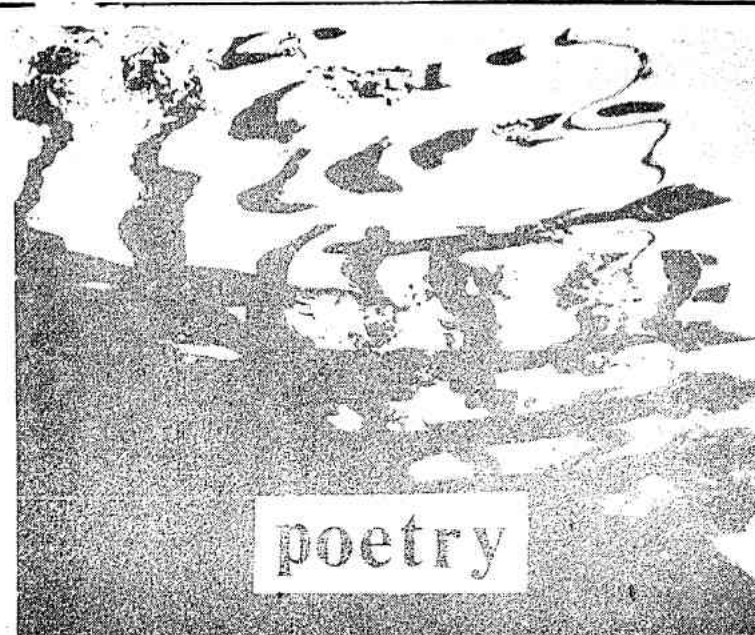
If you're interested in learning more about co-counselling, contact Neil Adams at the Counselling Centre (ext. 2442). Last year meetings were held over a period of months to establish a network of co-counsellors on campus, and during this year it is planned to start these again. An introductory talk will be held, to provide information on all aspects of co-counselling, on Tuesday March 1st from 2.00-4pm. Please come along.

HOW HUMAN BEINGS FUNCTION WELL

Emotions and intelligence are not independent. We do not learn well when bored, frustrated, upset by relationships, under pressure from expectations, or lonely. We don't relate well to others when anxious, trying to live up to an image, or feeling bad about ourselves. To concentrate on demanding mental activity we need to feel relatively free from outside demands; under stress the ability to concentrate, a sense of humour and perspective are amongst the first things to go out of the window. Conversely, when we feel good about ourselves and our situation, we have a better chance to learn and be creative.

THE SYSTEM AND HOW IT AFFECTS US

We are all unique as people and have had widely differing experiences of life. However, we have also been subject to the 'system' and its ways of conditioning us. For example, we can end up thinking that to display enthusiasm and affection openly is not acceptable, that we should be highly self-critical and treat others the same, that to be emotional is to be weak, that if we are distressed we should keep it to ourselves, that to study with another student is tantamount to cheating, that men have to be macho and women submissive, and so on ad infinitum.



DREAMS AND VISIONS

You can see him sitting there in the corner,
Still in his old blue jeans and tattered shoes,
Or you can imagine him as he remembers himself,
Up on the stage when he was still loved by you.
And you can turn your back and say
'Idealist Pig.'
As you walk quickly away;
Or you can stay and listen:
As his memory rambles,
And his dreams shatter,
And his heart grows grey.

But you can't remain without the fear,
That this will be all that's left of you one day;
Your realism may let you sleep at night,
But does it let you dream of better days.
So don't just turn your back and say
'Idealist Pig.'
As you walk quickly away;
Stay and listen for a while:
Hear his dreams,
And his promises,
His visions of today.

David Cullen

PRIVATE SUNSET

The Sun sets in the plate glass
Windows of my mind
I sit in my airconditioned womb
As day turns to night.
Beyond the manicured lawns lies
Devastating poverty;
My conscience retreats into the
Crevasses of my brain
Like some provoked creature
And I turn the stereo louder to
Cover my unease.

Mark Adams

[This poem was written in Kingston, Jamaica,
home of Peter Tosh.]

TOWARDS 1984 THE BIAS OF SCIENCE

A series of speakers presented by the
Australian Student Christian Movement
in conjunction with the Australian
Council of Churches.

Monday 28th Feb. - Mark Diesendorf
"Social Responsibility in Science"

Tuesday 1st March - Brian Martin
"The Bias of Science"

Wednesday 2nd March - Helen Hill
"Campaign for a Nuclear Free Pacific"

Thursday 3rd March - To be announced.

Friday 4th March - Peter Le Cornu
"Computers & the Technological
Revolution"

HAYDON-ALLEN Bldg. Room G.26 11 am.



ANU LITERATURE SOCIETY 1983

The ANULS is a diverse group, recently formed, which organizes activities such as poetry readings and seminars; play readings, and reading groups to discuss literary theory. It is not solely for English students, though activities mostly take place in the A.D. Hope Building. Come along to what has been organized, or come and see what you can get started.

O WEEK

Stall on Market Day.

Aboriginal Poetry Afternoon,
Wednesday, 2nd Mar. 3pm,
Mulgate Rm, 1st floor A.D. Hope.

AFTERWARDS

Poetry in Translation Seminar, Wednesday
9th Mar. 7pm, Mulgate Rm. R. Dobson and
A.D. Hope speaking.

Theory Reading Group to get started 2nd week
of term. Watch out for notices.

ASSESSMENT; THINK NOW

ASSESSMENT: THINK NOW

Assessment is a factor which perhaps more than any other single factor at University will determine your lifestyle for the next nine months that are the academic year. Whether you rage for the first eight months and study like a maniac for the last, whether you work at a steady pace throughout the year, whether you get any breaks and so on, will largely depend on the schemes by which you are assessed. These schemes will also affect your activities outside purely academic work - whether you can go out at night, work as a food co-op member, work in a reading group, play sport etc. will depend on the amounts of work you have to do at various times.

Assessment schemes will also influence what you learn and the way that you learn. For example: if you are assessed by examination you will tend to study a broad range of topics in little depth and will have to learn certain writing and concentration skills if you are to succeed. If you are assessed by essay performance you will tend to study fewer topics in depth. You will spend a great deal of time reading and writing. If you are assessed on the strength of group work, you will spend time reading, writing and arguing over different perspectives and approaches to the work with other members of your group. If you are assessed on seminar or tutorial performance you will have to learn to think quickly and employ oral skills that are not otherwise required in university study. The story goes on

After mass action in 1974 students at A.N.U. won the right to be consulted on assessment and course content. It is a right that has not been sufficiently utilized. Since assessment is a factor that so intimately affects all of our lives it is obviously important for all of us to have an input. Take the initiative, speak up and don't be frightened but be aware of the traps!

ASSESSMENT MYTHS

When you talk about your assessment scheme in lectures there are certain stock phrases you will inevitably hear:

"Here is the assessment scheme, no questions, next . . ."

"In past years the system has always been . . ."

"We have standards to uphold. . ."

"People who don't want exams want to avoid work or are neurotic. . ."

"The other class has agreed. . ."

and, of course

"You can't have two bites at the cherry . . ."

The phrases (and there are many more) have been passed down on stone tablets from lecturer to lecturer and have become almost tenets of faith - are accepted, often unquestioningly, by both lecturer and student with a quasi-religious devotion. This "mysticism" surrounding the assessment ritual must be eradicated.

Before your lecturer dons the sacred podium of infallibility to decree upon your fate you must take the initiative. Firstly, look at the Counter Course Handbook to see what assessment was like last year according to some students and ask the lecturer about any problems. Secondly, try to delay any final decisions on assessment for a few weeks. There is *no* urgency and you need time to think and talk amongst other students. Thirdly, and to help you think of some options, read the hot tips listed below.

HOT TIPS (or options)

1. Essays

Too many essays for a unit can produce high work pressure and churning out essays for marks not learning, fewer essays - say two or three - with more time on each is overall less time consuming and more relaxed.

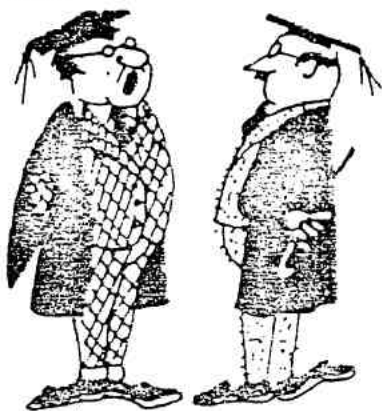
Sure, you've all done essays before but there are variations. For example, four or five essays with the best ones counting would mean you could do the amount you wanted to do. Work-reducing essays (taking out part of the exam) can be useful but beware the "improvement-only" essay - it can mean 150% assessment for little gain (commonly called the "old law school con").

2. Compulsory Exams

A very poor option unless you're a sadist.

3. Exams

The old 100% exam is still an option. It gives you more spare time during term to read and become involved in the Students' Association Education Collective (very worthwhile). If you're good at them well, maybe; but you might go out with a bang!



Some of the students seem to think this place exists for their benefit.

Think about redemptive exams (i.e. exams that are done each term or semester, can be redone at the end of the year) or open-book or questions known in advance or optional questions in exams.

Take home exams are more educationally sound because they give you time to collect your thoughts and re-write. However, like American take-away foods they are not always good for your health.

4. Synoptic Essays

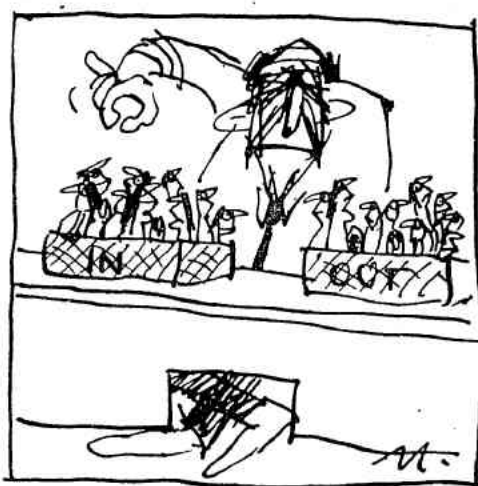
Usually substituted for final exams, synoptic essays approach the content of the whole course through a quite narrow theme: they are not to see if you can "crum everything in". 2,000 words have worked well in the History Department.

5. Oral Exams

These can be instead of an exam or essay and involve a talk with the lecturer. It is an exercise in testing what you know (not what you don't) and can be relaxed, on a pre-arranged topic and done in a group. They work well in History units but they are not good if you are excessively nervous or dumb.

6. Tutorial Participation

If you are interested in learning from your peers as well as your lecturers, try increasing the marks value of tutorial participation. This is usually assessed quite fairly, though it is open for nepotism to creep in. If this worries you combine it with--



7. Peer Assessment

and let the group decide together. This works - ask a friend in the Human Sciences programme.

8. Group Work

Working together on essays is a legitimate and rewarding approach. You can hand in individual work or a group project. Discuss this with your lecturer first so she/he doesn't think you're cheating.

9. Folder of Work

This is basically a file of work done throughout the year which is taken up and marked. It is a good method of assessment for practical, project oriented units as it allows a fair degree of student freedom. Second and third year units are better suited to this approach where students have a better idea of the subject area. It does require self-discipline to work continuously throughout the year.

10. Self-Assessment

As silly as this may sound it works well in small enrollment units and involves each student and their tutor finalising a grade together. Students are often more critical of their own performance. A friend of mine received three HDs in his first year and huge amounts of praise from the departments involved. In his self-assessed unit he felt he wasn't that good - suggesting to the tutor that he should only get a D.

11. Whatever you Want

Some lecturers suggest to students that the students should decide on an assessment policy and discuss it together. A good principle!



12. Essay Topics

The topics set for essays are not unchangeable. If you don't like the topics or have your own area of interest talk to the lecturer about these new topics. Most are sympathetic to some change.

13. You Don't Have to Have the Same Assessment

There are no rules that state that you are all obliged to have the same assessment. If you were a university (tertiary school) of sardines then perhaps the same tin would be justified - but you're not! Talk to your lecturer about different arrangements.

14. No Assessment

Forget the marks and let's get educated!

15. Course Content

Course Content is a legitimate area of student input as well as assessment. Things to consider are whether Women's Studies are covered in the course, is it questioning of standard assumptions and approaches, how is it relevant to the social world and what were the deficiencies last year (see the Counter Course Handbook)? Ask your lecturer and REMEMBER, when deciding upon assessment and course content, that education should not be a one-way process. It is not only about the teacher filling you up with information. Real, stimulating education requires an active role by students such as communicating and questioning lecturers and tutors, sharing ideas with fellow students and challenging the assumptions of texts and materials. Education is an awakening process not a deadening one but assessment and course content can be fetters. That's why it's vital for you to take control and responsibility for your own education and your own life.

GOOD LUCK!

The Students' Association Education Collective.

WHAT'S ON

Flies on the tea trolley

An Extraordinary Musical Revue
by Ridgie Didge Productions

A.N.U. Refectory (Bistro)

Wed. 2nd - Fri. 4th March 8.30pm

\$5 non-members \$3 members

Featuring Hit Songs--:

'Public Servants'

'Canberra Man'

'Razor-Gang Rock'

'Kambah Song'

'National Capital'

and a love song--:

'My Little Lady in the Supermarket'

For Info contact; Mandy Doon 470531
or Terry Johnson 814057 a.h.



wine and cheese night

Want to meet new friends from
around the world?

Want to know what ANU has to
offer?

Want to make the best of
your stay in Canberra?

The OVERSEAS STUDENTS' CLUB
will hold an ORIENTATION NIGHT
to introduce any interested
students to our club, key
personalities around the uni,
and other international
students.

Come to the UNION BRIDGE for
an informative and fun-filled
introduction to the campus life.

Union Bridge (Union Building)
7:30pm March 9th

Wine and cheese provided.
Be there. Bring your friends.
It's your night! ALL WELCOME!
For more info, call Ilan Ivory
Room G106
Garran Hall
Phone: ext. 3083

union bar

The Union Bar will be open
for a trial period from--:

Sunday March 6th with

Entertainment and hot snacks

We are open to suggestions

on how to improve the Bar.

Bar employment enquiries are

welcome but the waiting list

is six months long.

2xx concerts

TUESDAY 1ST MARCH

From the south of London

PSYCHEDELIC FURS &

CLUB OF ROME

Downstairs ANU Union - Tickets

on sale thru Canberra BASS ph

474195 or at the door.

THURSDAY 10TH MARCH

At the Federation Lounge, Dickson

Hotel

MARTYN WYNDHAM-READ

"The best thing to come out of

Australia since tinned peaches"

-DAILY MIRROR

MARTY WYNDHAM-READ one of the

finest exponents of traditional

Australian music - and

CATHY O'SULLIVAN

Tickets at the door.

alp club

ANNUAL GENERAL

MEETING

will be held on TUESDAY 8th

MARCH, at 8pm, in the UNION

BOARD ROOM. Positions of

President, Secretary, Minute

Secretary, Treasurer and

four Executives will be fil-

led. The Club will also be

discussing its activities

for the year in the light

of the election result, and

hopefully an A.L.P. govern-

ment. An A.L.P. government

means for you a more prog-

ressive education and the

certainty of finishing your

course without suffering

the financial misery of re-

introduced fees or the abo-

lition of T.E.A.S.

nurse

The life of the community nurse is
both varied and interesting, and has
included involved tasks from helping to
wing the odd Bushweek boat race, to
treating injuries sustained on campus and
talking over health related problems.

This year will hopefully bring a series
of health related articles in Woroni and
on 2XX, as well as several video produc-

tions.

I'm available most of the time through

one of three phone numbers -

49 4586 (flat & office)

49 3598 (Health Service)

49 5111 or dial 9 (radio page)

I'm available after hours but I would

prefer the very late calls to be urgent in

nature. Occasionally I need to sleep!

political economy

'An Introduction to Political
Economy'

Australian Political Economy

Movement

Meetings Room, upstairs in the

A.N.U. Union Wed. March 9th 1pm

All Welcome

(Especially people interested

in forming an A.N.U. political

economy society)

sports union

Traditional Chinese Medicine

at

Sports Union Members Clinic

University Sports Centre

Mondays and Fridays

8am-12 noon

By appointment (49)2860

library tours

J.B. Chifley Building

Monday 28 February - Friday 4 March

Each day at:

9.30 a.m.

11.00 a.m.

2.30 p.m.

4.00 p.m.

7.00 p.m. (except Friday)

Meet near the Readers' Advisers' Desk.

R.G. Menzies Building

Monday 28 February - Friday 4 March

Each day at:

11.00 a.m.

2.30 p.m.

And Wednesday, Thursday, 2-3 March

at 7.00 p.m.

Meet at the Reference Desk.

J.G. Crawford Building

Monday 28 February - Friday, 4 March

Each day at:

11.00 a.m.

4.00 p.m.

Meet at the Reference Desk (First Floor)

Law Library

Wednesday, 2 March - Friday, 4 March

Each day at:

9.15 a.m.

2.15 p.m.

and Monday, 7 March - Friday, 11 March

Each day at:

9.15 a.m.

2.15 p.m.

5.15 p.m. (except Friday)

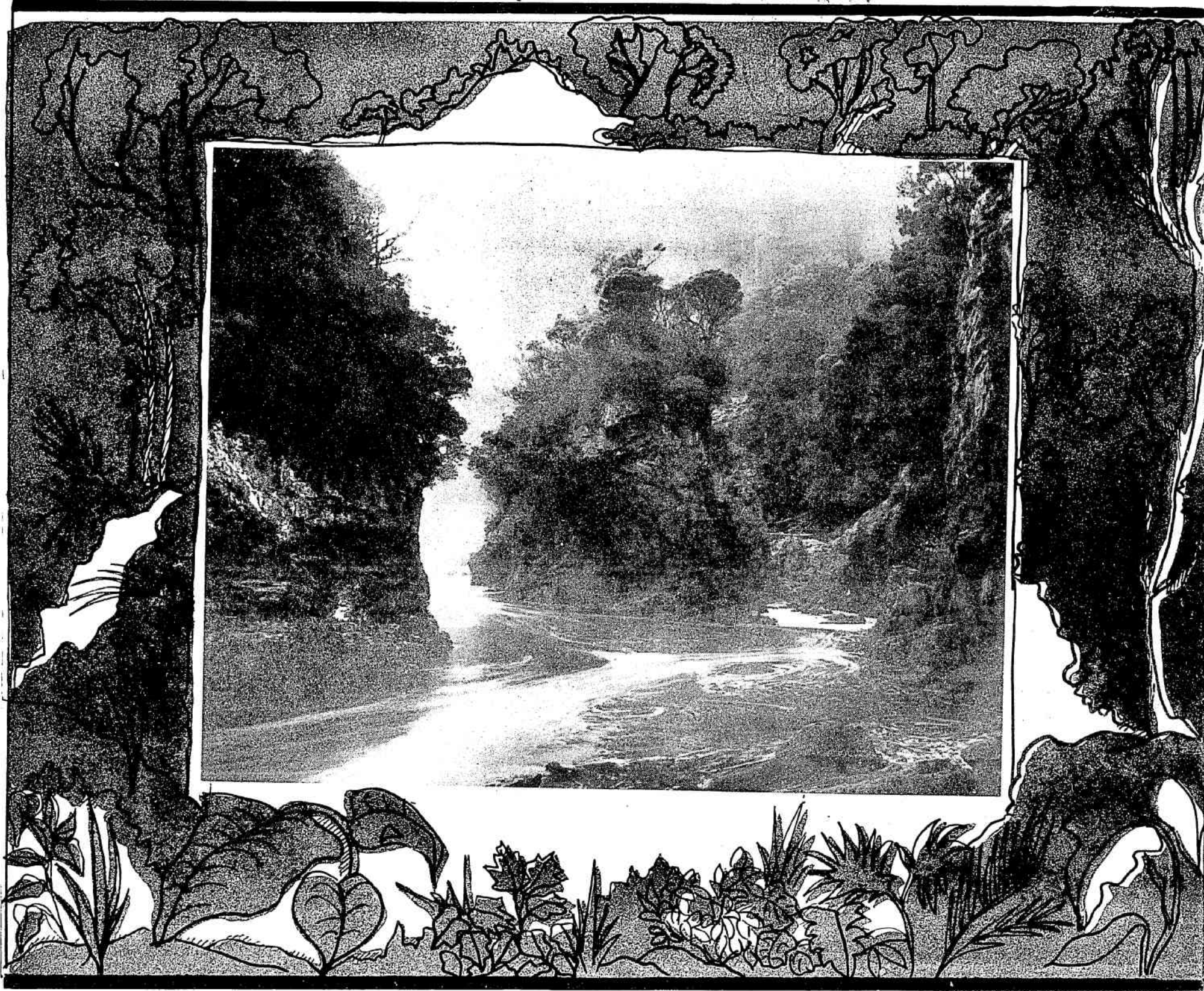


NEF
378 947
WOR

**VOTE
FOR THE
FRANKLIN**

BECAUSE ONLY YOUR VOTE CAN SAVE IT

AUS



On the 8th December, 1982, the Federal Government announced that it would allow the Tasmanian Government to drown the Franklin River. This means that a major part of the World Heritage area of South West Tasmania will be destroyed. As the Fraser government will not act, we must act to change the government. TWS is campaigning in Eden-Monaro to unseat the Liberal member.

ELECTIONS ARE LABOUR INTENSIVE

If you can help hand out how-to-vote cards on Saturday March 5th in the Eden-Monaro Division,

Please ring 49 8011
Campaign HQ